THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.
Memoirs of Eminent Persons.
History, Antiquities, Poetry.
Natural History, Geography.
Review of New Publications.
Debates at the East-India House.
Proceedings at the East-India Colleges of Hertford and Fort William, and Military Seminary.
India Military and Commercial Intelligence.
Appointments, Promotions, Resignations, &c.
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
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Prices Current of East-India Produce.
India Exchanges and Company's Securities.
Daily Prices of Stocks, &c. &c.

VOL. I.

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PREFACE.

THE convenience and gratification of that extensive portion of the British Public, which either at home or abroad is connected with our Indian dominions, have been the objects pursued in the projection and conduct of the ASIATIC JOURNAL.

It was obvious, that while the East-Indies opened to every British reader, and especially to every one immediately interested in its concerns, the widest field of useful and liberal information, there was much which could only be explored and detailed in a work expressly devoted to those objects.

To be a faithful register of Indian Occurrences, whether national or individual, is the first aim of the ASIATIC JOURNAL; and amid the variety of items belonging to this department, Appointments, Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c. are regularly inserted, down to the latest dates received.

A second feature of this Journal, still more peculiar to itself, because still more incompatible with the plan of any other, is the insertion of the most faithful verbatim reports of Debates at the East-India House, taken in short-hand for these pages. To the value of these it must be needless to call the attention of any of those individuals who are personally engaged in British Indian affairs, or whose attention is awakened to them. This department of the work alone, it is confidently presumed, must at once entitle it to patronage.

New and interesting Information concerning the Countries and their Inhabitants with which the Progress of our Trade, our Unavoidable Wars, and our Political Transactions, are hourly bringing us more, or the first time, acquainted, forms a natural and inviting addition to the contents of these pages; while the precious and inexhaustible field of Oriental Literature presents itself as intimately allied to this branch of our pursuits. Connected also, with this consideration, is the British progress in Asiatic Languages and Learning, and the Institutions in England and India for their promotion.

Under a Commercial aspect, it would be superfluous to call the attention of the reader to a work in which the Trade of India, China, and the Indian Dependencies, must always be an object of prominent regard.

The progress of Christian Missions in India (a pursuit so zealously engaged in at the present day) is also recorded in this work; while its pages are at the same time open to a liberal and candid discussion of the different opinions entertained upon that subject.

With contents thus various, and (it is ventured to be said) thus attractive, the first volume of the ASIATIC JOURNAL is now presented to the public. Encouraged by the warm approbation they have received, the Proprietors are proceeding cheerfully and zealously in their arrangements for its future progress, anxious to improve as they advance. In the meantime, they take the liberty of concluding this preface to their first volume, with an earnest request in favour of their future labours—namely, that they may be honoured by the frequent correspondence of their friends both in England and in India.

Among the principal and particular features of the present volume, may be mentioned the history of the late war in Candy, the history of the late war in Nipal, with various geographical descriptions belonging to that country; several articles on the geography, history and antiquities of Java and the Eastern Islands, and a highly interesting abstract of Dr. Ainslie's account of his mission to Japan. For what is produced on these latter topics, the ASIATIC JOURNAL is principally indebted to the active and intelligent pen of Mr. Raffles, Governor of the island of Java, and President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Batavia.

Among lighter articles may be particularized the Chinese tale of San-Yu-Low, translated by J. F. Davis, Esq. of the Hon. Company's China Establishment.

Upon subjects of science, the reader will not fail to distinguish Dr Ainslie's important paper on the use of Balsam of Peru in the cure of ulcers, and Dr. Horsefield's experiments and observations on the poisons of the Antshar and Tshettic, species of the vegetable poisons of Java,

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JANUARY 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am anxious to draw your earliest attention to a subject of the liveliest importance, not only to the great multitude of individuals concerned, but even, as I think, to some of the highest interests of the state. I refer to the late regulations concerning the conveyance of letters to and from India. At the time of my leaving Calcutta, public feeling was much excited at that place, by a view of the inevitable consequences of the new system; and considerable hopes were entertained of an early remedy through the means of the efforts known to have been already made in London. Your natural wish to render your publication, at every opportunity, serviceable to the interests of India and its connections at home, together with the near approach of the meeting of Parliament, lead me to hope that you will lose no time in contributing your aid to the removal of the evil complained of.

According to the notification of the Postmaster-General, of the 17th of September 1814, purporting to be founded on an Act of Parliament of the then late session, it is the existing practice, that from the 10th of October in the same year, letters going to and from India are withdrawn from the former channels of the East-India House and private hands, and brought entirely within the cognizance of the Post-Office; where a postage of sixpence a sheet, over and above the amount usually charged on its transmission inland, is to be paid. On letters intended to be sent from England to her Eastern possessions, a duty of one-third of the rates payable on the supposition of their being conveyed by regular packet-boats, is to be paid, before the post-mark is stamped upon them. They are then to be put into a bag, and delivered to persons authorized to forward them, according to their superscriptions, in private vessels. Severe penalties are to be levied on sending or carrying letters without the official post-mark; and the officers of his Majesty's Customs are required to search all ships for packets which may be found on board, contrary to the provisions of the Act.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen, that under the terms

of the law, no letters of any description, not even one of introduction, can henceforth be carried to India, without previously paying a heavy tax. The hardship on the side of the subject, and the impolicy on that of the government, can need only to be described, in order to their being universally acknowledged.

Let us touch, for a moment, on the hardship,—it is not too much to say—the injustice to the subject. The postage, heretofore, levied on letters transmitted by the regular packets has never been objected to, because the public were satisfied, that the security and dispatch attendant on this mode of conveyance were amply repaid by what might then have been named the insurance-fee. But it is quite different in the present case; for, here, what, under the previous circumstances, was to be considered as a rate of postage, a payment for an equivalent service, becomes a direct tax on letter-writing, independent on the cost of carriage; a heavy amount is to be submitted to, without benefit in return; and a premium is in reality paid, without acquiring the advantage of insurance. Nay, the writer must be a loser by the change; for, when packets were transmitted from the India-House, they were put into the hands of respectable persons, responsible for their delivery; whereas, according to the new provisions, the persons authorized to collect letters for transmission to India, may, as it seems, entrust any individual whatever with the charge of forwarding them to their places of destination. It is true, that persons opening bags are subject to severe penalties; but, without supposing any culpability on the part of masters or mates of vessels, it must necessarily be supposed, that these latter, on the arrival of their respective vessels, will naturally attend first to their own concerns, and thus often neglect the early delivery of the bags in their care; and, further, that intimidated by the severity of the penalty attached to a transgression of the law, they will refuse to burden themselves with packets, the conveyance being of small personal benefit.

The hardship of this additional postage, for which nothing is performed, is the more serious, as that which is really paid for service done must unavoidably remain as it was. The Company has been accustomed to levy a ship-postage for the voyages to and from India; the office of receiving, transmitting, and distributing the contents of all packets of ship-letters continues to be exercised by the servants of the Company abroad; no expectation therefore, can be reasonably formed of a relinquishment of the ancient charge. The ancient charge is paid for doing the duty; and the new one for doing nothing.

Thus much, Sir, for the hardship and injustice inflicted by the recent regulations upon Indian correspondence generally; but, in separating the several sorts of correspondence, we shall see peculiar grounds of complaint attached to each. It is peculiarly hard, for example, upon the merchant, who, freighting his own vessel, cannot send, free of ship-postage, in that vessel itself, his letters of advice to his agents, respecting the disposal of his merchandize; an evil so much the greater, as, from the length of the passage, and consequent increased

danger of loss or interruption, he is obliged to send several conveyances of every important communication. A similar aggravation also presents itself in regard to law-papers, and other important documents, which are at once voluminous, and therefore expensive for a single postage, and of which, for the reason already given, several copies must be sent, and therefore several heavy postages incurred.

But, beside these, there is another description of correspondence which yields in nothing in its claims on every well-wisher of the best interests of society, and on which the regulations make a serious attack. This is the correspondence between friends and families. I need not suggest to your reflections, Sir, what is the value, in a private or a social view, of preserving, during absence, this species of intercourse. I need not point out to you, how often its interruption leads to cessation, and its cessation to the most serious effects on the fortunes, the fates, and the happiness of individuals. Still less need I call upon you to remember, how often natural indolence, in a great many minds, renders such an intercourse, under the best encouragement, that is, amid the greatest facility, slow, unsteady, and difficult of continuance; and how little, in general, there is need of any artificial let to assist this neglect, subsidence, and obliteration of former attachments and affections. And how much will it not be assisted, by a cause which must so often be accepted as an apology, and so often operate as a serious motive, for an omission to write!

It appears, that the third part of the packet-rates authorized to be taken on each sheet of a letter intended for India, is fixed at one shilling and two pence. Now, family letters are seldom comprized within less than two sheets and an envelope, and are thus taxed at nearly four shillings, previously to receiving the post-mark. If to this is added the ship-postage levied by the local governments in India, every letter is charged with a postage of five shillings, over and above the inland postage, both in India and in England, before it reaches the hand of the person to whom it is addressed. This tax increases with the size of the packet; and it must not be omitted to remark, that even restraint upon the size is a private and social evil, scarcely less than the total suppression of correspondence. How often are not those interests, to which I have before alluded, promoted by the very garrulity of familiar intercourse; by the practice of saying every thing which can be said, rather than the attempt to say the least that may answer the immediate purpose. In the resolution to save a sheet of paper, how many things may be omitted, dear to the heart, and of influence on our future lives!

In looking, as in few words I shall now do, to the political considerations which belong to the subject, these private interests will be seen to constitute not the least important among those of the public. The provocation to evade so severe a law, the facilities it in itself affords to smuggling, and the loss to the revenue from the necessary diminution of the number of letters passing through the London Post-Office, are obvious mischiefs, attached to, and inseparable from the innovation. But even these are

things of small account, in the estimate of a measure, which, as I have just insisted, tends to break, in our fellow subjects, the habit of attachment to *home;* to deny the indulgence, and therefore to palsy the existence, of the feelings which bind them to their connections in this country, and not less to estrange those in this country from them. Absence and silence deaden the memory; but it is memory which feeds and sustains the affections: friends, duties, loves and country, are alike exposed in the common forgetfulness or separation; and, where the parent loses a child, the youth a patron, and the maid a husband, there, also, from the like cause, the state loses a subject.

But all, or nearly all the topics I have touched upon, are introduced into a petition which, in May last, in support of the prayer of the London Memorial, received the signatures of **the Public at Calcutta**; a copy of which petition, not finding that it has yet been reprinted in England, I have taken the liberty to enclose, at the same time begging your excuse for the length at which I have written.—I am, &c.

PUBLICUS.

To the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Agents, and others, Inhabitants of the town of Calcutta and other places, subject to the Presidency of Fort William, in the East Indies.

Sheweth;—That your petitioners have learned with great concern, that the provisions of an act of parliament of the 54th George III, cap. 169, entitled, "An "Act for making certain Regulations respecting the Postage of Ship Letters "and of Letters in Great Britain," have been construed to apply to private letters transmitted from Great Britain to the East-Indies, and from the East-Indies to Great-Britain, and that all such letters so transmitted have in consequence become subject to a new and heavy impost, in addition to the rates of postage heretofore in use.

That, ever since the first incorporation of the East-India Company, the Directors of that Company in Great-Britain and their Governments abroad have been in the custom of receiving all letters which individuals might be desirous of transmitting to or from their several Presidencies in the East, and of forwarding the same in their public packets by every opportunity of conveyance, whether by their own or by private ships. That this arrangement has afforded ample satisfaction to all persons interested by their pursuits or connexions in the maintenance of a regular intercourse between Great-Britain and India, and has been proved by the experience of a long series of years to be adequate to every purpose of convenience, dispatch and punctuality.

That the Governments of the Company in India have been accustomed to levy certain rates of ship postage, on all letters so received for transmission to Great-Britain in their public packets, as well as on all letters transmitted to India by the Hon. the Court of Directors, for distribution at those Presidencies respectively. And that your petitioners have at all times cheerfully submitted to pay the rates of postage so established, regarding them as a fair and just compensation for the expence incurred, and the important accommodation afforded.

That the same rates of ship postage still continue to be levied as heretofore by the Governments of the Company abroad, in addition to the heavy rates now imposed by the legislature, and to the established charges of inland postage, both in Great-Britain and in India. That, while the office of receiving, transmitting and distributing the contents of all packets of ship letters continues to be exercised by the servants of the Company abroad, it were unreasonable to expect a relinquishment on the part of the Company, of this charge of ship postage. And that, so long, therefore, as the act above cited shall remain in force, the intercourse by letter between Great-Britain and these her remote dependencies must

continue subject to a double impost, unknown to his Majesty's subjects in any other quarter of the world.

That this aggravated charge bears with peculiar hardship on many of your petitioners, who are accustomed to carry on a voluminous commercial correspondence with Great-Britain, subject to the accidents and perils of a longer voyage than that between any of his Majesty's colonies and the mother country, and requiring therefore for its security that a greater number of copies of each dispatch should be transmitted;—a precaution more particularly necessary in the case of those packets which are in general the most bulky, and consequently subject to the heaviest rates of postage, such as, law papers, invoices, bills of parcels, policies of insurance, and other important mercantile documents.

That for the charges of postage to which the correspondence between his Majesty's colonies and Great-Britain has long been subject, the inhabitants of those colonies are well compensated by the accommodation which they derive from a regular establishment of packets, maintained at great expence by his Majesty's Government. But that the same observation does not at all apply to the situation of your petitioners, who are not in the enjoyment of any such benefit, to whose correspondence no aid or facility has hitherto been afforded by his Majesty's government, and who cannot therefore but feel a charge of this nature as a tax on the transmission of their own letters by their own conveyances.

That, far from considering the provisions of the act of the 54th George III. as likely to facilitate or secure the more regular transmission of packets by private ships trading between this country and Great-Britain, your petitioners are not without apprehension, lest the severe penalties with which by the terms of that act, every irregularity on the part of those entrusted with the care of ship-letters is liable to be visited, may be the means of altogether deterring respectable persons from undertaking such a charge, or from permitting any letters whatever to be received on board their ships; an apprehension in which your petitioners are confirmed, by the almost unprecedented circumstance, of no packets whatsoever having been transmitted to this country by the only private ship which has completed her voyage from England, since the regulations prescribed by the new act have been carried into effect.

That the largest possible accession which the public revenues could be expected to derive from the ship-postage on Indian letters, must be so perfectly insignificant, that it were disrespectful in your petitioners to presume, that such an object could have any weight in reconciling your Hon. House to the continued sanction of means questionable in principle and vexatious in their operation. And your petitioners would further, with all humility, suggest, that even this trivial accession, if any such has ever been contemplated, will in all likelihood be at least counterbalanced, by a corresponding reduction of the receipts heretofore derived from the inland postage on Indian letters, a reduction which must be the necessary consequence of the general curtailment of private correspondence, the diminished bulk and number of commercial dispatches, the rejection by persons residing in England of the duplicates and triplicates of letters of which the originals may have previously come to hand, and other means of counteraction or evasion to which those who must feel the pressure of the law, will naturally be induced to resort.

Your petitioners beg leave in conclusion humbly to represent, that the moral influence of an impost of this nature may not be altogether unworthy of the attention of your Hon. House;—an impost, which, in many instances, must prove a bar to frequent communication between members of the same family,—which, to the extent of its operation, is in truth a tax on the indulgence of the best feelings of our nature, tending to restrain and discourage that habitual intercourse between his Majesty's subjects in the East and the objects of their early attachment, which serves to cherish and keep alive their social affections, and to strengthen the bonds which unite them to the country of their birth and their allegiance.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Hon. House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and will grant to your petitioners such relief, as to your wisdom shall seem meet.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir, — The opportunity your Prospectus has promised of an impartial discussion of East-Indian topics, induces me to offer you the following remarks on the important subject of introducing Christianity among the natives of the East.

That man is the agent of an overruling Providence in the accomplishment of its designs, is not to be doubted; nor can it be questioned that he is an accountable agent. Our nature, however, is so liable to err, and our best feelings so subject to mis-direction, that much mischief may be done, even at the time when we are most conscious of the purity of our *intentions* to perform the will of that Providence; and when I contemplate the excessive veneration of the natives of India to a religion which from the remotest periods of antiquity has been that of their forefathers, and the lively jealousy they have constantly exhibited on the slightest innovation, added to the imminent dangers arising from an imprudent zeal, I must confess that however I may be satisfied with the expediency or necessity of evangelising India, yet I am by no means convinced that the time for that great work has yet arrived.

This consideration, coupled with the idea of the possibility of the design being pushed to the risk of losing our Indian dominions, has not, I fear, sufficiently struck some of the most enthusiastic supporters of missions. I trust, Sir, I am as much alive as any man to the high value of immortal interests; and it is from this impression that I tremble to think that the time may come, when precipitate and misguided zeal may for ever put it out of our power of being the honoured instruments of imparting the light of Christianity to that benighted people.

It must, however, be recollected that the duty of legislation is not fully accomplished in providing merely for the temporary wants of the subject. It has to do with rational, accountable, and immortal beings. The rulers of the earth are the stewards of the interests of its inhabitants, and their account must one day be rendered before a tribunal, supreme in power and in justice, a power whose dispensation of mercy was not intended for any *favoured* part of the world, and who has not promised in vain that "his name shall be known among all nations."

I have heard much, Sir, of the sublimity of the Hindoo religion, and the amiable disposition of its gentle votaries; and on reference to some of the opinions of our Anglo-Indians given at the bar of the House of Commons, it would appear, that the moral standard of the native character is equal, if not superior, to that of our own nation.* As to the religion of Brahma, however comparatively pure it may have been in its earliest stages, it is now, according to the testimony of modern writers, the most wretched system of craft, tyranny, absurdity,

* Vide Minutes of Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

and gross idolatry, that ever debased the understanding of rational creatures. Surely, Sir, it can only arise from a morbid state of feeling when a man can, after reading of the horrors* of Juggernauth, and of the strewed bones of a million of its devotees, still expatiate on the happiness of the natives of India, and gravely conjure us to let them continue to enjoy the benefits of the Hindoo religion. In regard to their character, it is well known the favourable prejudices the excellent Sir William Jones imbibed in his studies, and carried with him to India, as to the morality of the native Indian, as well as the complete change which practical experience so quickly wrought in his opinion.

The frightful features of moral turpitude also, which the judicial proceedings in India so invariably present, must ever be at variance with the high colouring so often given to the native character. The truth is, the European is struck with the patient submission and yielding gentleness of his native servants, especially when contrasted with the independent character of those he has left at home; his harshest commands are obeyed with alacrity and smiles, and he cannot but remember with complacency, those whose every exertion were so wholly devoted to his pleasures and caprice. He is, it is true, generally aware that more than half of this is mere masquerade, and that beneath a service so flattering to the eye, is concealed a continual plot to defraud and deceive. This is overlooked with a supineness, probably arising from the idea, that dissimulation is wholly inseparable from the native character, and that to work a reformation, or even a check, would be both an ungracious as well as hopeless task. The pernicious tendency of this mode of reasoning is forcibly noticed by Sir James M'Intosh, as appears by the following citation from his charge to the jury at Bombay in 1805. He thus expresses himself:

"But as long as the scandalous "acquiescence, I had almost said "connivance, of the English inhabitants lasts, *as long as our houses* "*are filled with servants who have* "*been detected in fraud and theft*, "so long ought we to consider ourselves as corrupters of our servants, and through them the body "of the natives, and so long will, "I fear, the efforts of our laws and "magistrates be in vain."—The same able magistrate in alluding to the prevalency of perjury, says, it is "an offence, the frequency of "which I formerly spoke of from "information, but now speak from "large and deplorable experience; "I mean the crime of perjury." Again, a woman being asked by the Recorder (Sir J. M'Intosh) whether there was any harm in perjury? she replied, "that she "understood that the English had "a great horror of it, but that "there was no such horror in her "country."

Having thus offered the foregoing opinion, supported as it would appear by the judgment of those, who from professional and local experience were enabled so well to appreciate the standard of native morals, it will perhaps be anticipated that I am convinced of the expediency of the introduction of Christianity; and in such conviction I

* Vide Dr. Buchanan's Christian Researches.

should imagine that all reasonable men would unite: but I am not so forward as some of my Asiatic friends in supposing that the time is not only come, but that the expediency or rather the necessity of the measure is of such a pressing nature as to justify us in forcing by *any* means rather than none, the Christian religion on the consciences of the Hindoos. It is perhaps true that the horrors of Idolatry ought never to be regarded with complacency by a Christian legislator, but it surely nothing derogates from his religion, that he should act as a cautious and prudent general in unfurling the banners of the cross amongst the votaries of a religion, the principles of which so strongly militate against the one he has been taught to adopt.

I will now, Mr. Editor, in leaving the question to the calm discussion which I hope your pages will afford it, take the liberty of pressing on the advocates of missionary exertions the two following considerations; first, the desirableness of endeavouring to ascertain whether the time for prosecuting this important and delicate work is yet arrived, and whether we ought not to wait the further progress of civilization; and, secondly, the urgent necessity there is, if the time is already come, that the utmost temper, prudence, and judgment should influence the conduct of those who may be appointed to labour in a soil which can be full of promise to those only who act with caution, and who are never weary in well doing.

I beg you to accept my best wishes for the success of the work you have undertaken, which promises much utility; and that you will believe me, Sir, &c. &c.

Asiaticus.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Ad generum Cereris sine cæde et vulnere pauci
Descendunt reges, ac sicca morte tyranni.

Few are the tyrant homicides that go
Unpierc'd and bloodless to the realms below.

Sir,—When Brutus, animated by a regard for his country, stifled every other consideration but that of terminating the reign of Cæsar, the noble Romans approved his deed, and though, of late years, to deprive a tyrant of the further power of doing mischief, by assassination, has been discouraged, yet no one has been found prejudiced enough in favour of despotism to deny that justice ought to hold over all "the balance and the rod," and that every member of the body politic, whatever may be his birth or rank, elevation, or degree, should be amenable to its laws.

These reflections have been suggested to me by the disposal of Napoleon Buonaparte after a breach of his parole, a violation of his engagement and his oath to abdicate the thrones of France and Italy for ever, and finally a treasonable usurpation. This culprit, through the weakness of the King of France, and the artifices of Fouché, has been spared a public trial for his offences; and is now consigned, without the slightest punishment, to a larger, more productive, and more inviting island for his residence, than he was before allowed to inhabit.

The island of St. Helena, appropriated for his reception, naturally attracts our notice as a part of the East-India Company's possessions, and on many accounts a most useful and valuable part. Whatever advantages it possesses as a place of refreshment for the homeward-bound ships from India, and a rendezvous for convoys in time of war, are now to be cancelled by the transfer of this Island to the Crown, and the prohibition of all intercourse with it, extending to every class of "foreign and mercantile shipping." The consequences of this transfer, owing to the political arrangements connected with the attention shewn to Napoleon Buonaparte, are to St. Helena wretchedness and ruin. It will be seen hereafter in what degree these misfortunes operate; but at present it may be worth our while seriously to consider whether a single subject of His Majesty, in any part of our colonies or settlements, ought to be visited with a public evil, owing and attributable solely to this very man, who has already been the means of so materially injuring thousands of their fellow-subjects and relatives in Great Britain, and nearly the whole of Europe beside. I fear that the interests of the good people of St. Helena have been entirely postponed in the consideration shewn to a criminal, whom we cannot forget as the bitter enemy of every people that opposed his designs. But it may be urged that I carry my resentments against the fallen too far. Not so. Consigned as he was to quiet at Elba, I had hoped to have heard no more that name,

"——— at which the world grew pale;"

but restless as the tiger, and insidious as the serpent, there is a remorseless cruelty in his actions, and a perpetual danger in his wiles. Had he learnt from calculation, that all Europe would array against him, and over-match his power; had he reasoned as a politician and felt as a Christian, he would have taken advantage of the quiet permitted him to atone for past misdeeds by penitence and prayer.

His last attempt confirmed what the whole tenor of his reign has shown, that to depend on his professions or his oath was to deceive one's self.

The blood of thousands has been sacrificed before the mischief occasioned by this false generosity, to a man declared by his own senate to be out of the pale of all civilized society, could be repaired. Say, ye who mourn your sons or husbands slain; say, if their innocent blood does not rest upon the head of that guilty miscreant, who was the sole author of your afflictions? Does he deserve our notice or respect, who only conquered to destroy? Does the usurper of a throne, of which on solemn oath he signed his abdication, and again abdicated, merit the countenance of a country whom he laboured to annihilate? Is not the receiver of the rebel, who fails to deliver him over to public justice, a culpable party; and ought we to compromise treason by providing a safe retreat for the conspirator?—This too, at England's cost! *Proh pudor!* Is this the result of a protracted war, attended with inconceivable burdens to the community, caused by the very man who became their sole author in refusing to listen to accommodation?—Is it thus we are to acquit ourselves to posterity, for an act

unparalleled in any age or country? Would this have been the treatment exercised towards our good King had he fallen into the Tyrant's hands? For, flying from public justice in one's own country to an enemy in another, is literally falling into an enemy's hands, and entitles a man to no other treatment, whatever his expectations may have been, than that of being handed back again to account for his conduct, especially if that enemy be an ally of the power against whom the aggression has been committed, and the act a notorious public wrong.

It has been laid down by an eminent Chief Justice, that "it seems a gross perversion of terms to say that a man comes to settle, because he takes shelter for the purpose of concealment without the knowledge of the landlord, and the wife in observance of her duty, does not turn him out. There is no communication, no hiring, no right to settle; it is a mere intrusion of a fugitive, a mere hiding-place in the course of his flight. There is no pretence for asserting that a legal settlement has thus been gained."

This decision is altogether analogous to the case of Buonaparte. Had the laws of national justice been consulted, we maintain that this man should have been delivered over to the king of France, for the purpose of a public trial, in some of the islands off the French coast, where it would not have been possible, by means of our navy, for his numerous proselytes in France to have interposed. There he might have been arraigned at his own favourite bar, *viz.* the military tribunal, and unquestionably conviction would have followed, when a life might have been terminated like Murat's, which, so long as it exists, must carry with it the perpetual condemnation of thinking men. But the evil does not rest here;—hopes of his return are fostered pretty generally among his infatuated votaries in France; which, unfortunately, form a numerous proportion; and so long as these ideas are cherished, it is in vain to expect loyalty and patriotism among Frenchmen. Not that I apprehend he will ever again succeed in repossessing himself of the throne; yet, the effect is mischievous, and far out-balances any consideration of sparing his life.

St. Helena has been peculiarly the scene of repeated mutiny, and even so late as three or four years since, a most serious disturbance of this nature arose. Is it not likely then, that the injury sustained by the community of that island, in consequence of its loss of trade, or the intemperate conduct of a commander, may impel some arm more daring than the rest, to set the example of rebellion? In such a crisis what would be the influence produced on the condition of the state prisoner? — Undoubtedly most alarming. Were his release at all likely to turn the scale in favour of one party, assuredly it would not be heeded, and in the desperation of the moment, some frantic hand might perhaps be found

"To set the Monster loose to scourge mankind."

Well disciplined as the British soldier may be in England, abridge his comforts abroad, and you excite the whole vengeance of his character. There is a remarkable instance of this in the annals of St. Helena, as related in the interesting work of Mr. Brooke, page 259. For the details, I must refer you to the work itself, contenting myself with stating, that in the year 1783, a mu-

tiny having broken out in the garrison, the disorderly troops, to the number of two hundred men, planned the seizure of the post on Ladder Hill in that island, where there were field-pieces, mortars, and various ammunition, and actually gained possession of the alarm-house, turned their arms upon their their officers, and were not subdued but by the regular means of war.

I have entered into these details, more with a view to shew the intrigues and discontents that arise in a confined settlement like St. Helena, together with the consequences resulting from them, than to lay any stress upon the probability of their occurring in such a degree as to excite any serious apprehensions.

I am, &c.

CATO.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

To the Editor.

SIR,—It has afforded me much satisfaction to find, that we are at last to have, what has been so long wanted, an *Asiatic Journal*, and I have not the least doubt, but that yours will prove a very valuable and interesting work.

As, in your Prospectus, you have set apart a division for medical subjects, I take the liberty of now sending you a copy of a paper which I some time ago transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors from Madras, on the virtues of the Balsam of Peru. Should you think it deserving of a place in your journal, it is altogether at your service.

I remain yours, &c.

WHITELAW AINSLIE, M. D.

Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1815.

There are, I believe, few diseases to which the human frame is liable, that have oftener baffled the skill of our surgeons in all parts of the world, than those called *ulcers*, and which form a very numerous and multiform class. It is not my purpose, however, at this time, to particularize the different kinds which have been treated of by many late able writers, nor to point out how far, in every case, what may have been recommended as advantageous in the cure of them in cold climates, has been thought beneficial in warmer latitudes; though I must confess that the field is a very fair one for ingenious and useful discussion, and, unquestionably, one hitherto but little trodden. I shall, therefore, without further delay, proceed to lay before you the immediate object of this report, in communicating to you what has come within my own notice, regarding some of the worst kind of ulcers in this country, with an account of a mode of treatment, which, as it is uncommon, may perhaps be in some measure interesting; and, from its having, in every instance in which I have had recourse to it, been attended with success, may at least be deemed worthy of a more extensive trial.

Whilst I had charge of the Field Hospital at Hurryhur, in the months of March, April, and May 1803, which received the sick of the General Army under the command of his Excellency General Stuart, it was with peculiar uneasiness that I witnessed the great havock committed by what is called the *sphacelous* or

phagedenic ulcer. It was at that time confined almost entirely to the Native Corps, and especially to such as had been recently exposed to great fatigue, cold, and moisture, and poor living in unhealthy districts. Most of the Sepoys who were so afflicted, ascribed their misfortunes to slight causes, such as scratches, bruises, &c. but which in place of healing up kindly, soon became foul and painful ulcers; the discharge ichorous and offensive, the edges rugged, and attended with a degree of inflammation for several inches round. These sores for the most part spread rapidly, not unfrequently laying the bones bare, and were accompanied with the greatest debility and anguish in the patients, whose appetite for food soon became impaired, their pulses quick and feeble, and in fact a hectic diathesis was induced, from the absorption of a morbific matter, evidently of a most dangerous nature. Every external application, and every mode of bandaging and management, was had recourse to at different times, as recommended by Messrs. Bell, Home, &c. but with, I am concerned to say, little or no good effect. Bark and wine seemed to do most good; but the cures were at best tedious, never without great loss of substance, if not the limb itself, and but too frequently they left the patient emaciated and drooping. I could not help feeling for the suffering of many valuable men, and regretting that some more efficacious remedy had not been discovered, to arrest the progress of this terrible disease; and this regret I oftener than once expressed to Dr. Berry, the Superintending Surgeon of the Division to which I belong, a gentleman from whose professional research I have on many occasions experienced the most flattering support. His feeling of anxiety on this occasion, he informed me, was not less than mine: and he was at much pains to explain to me all that had been done in such lamentable cases by several of the surgeons of his extensive circuit. After my return to the Carnatic, about, I think, the end of August 1803, it was not for many months that I had a case of a sphacelous ulcer under my care; when one occurred in a Lascar of the second battalion of Artillery, at St. Thomas's Mount. Aware that if something, more powerful than any thing I had formerly used, was not applied, I should in a few days witness a repetition of all the sad symptoms that had caused me so much uneasiness at Hurryhur, I was determined to try what could be done; and bethought me of the Balsam of Peru, a medicine for many years past almost entirely neglected (except indeed in the composition of the *lac virginale*); but as I knew it to be stimulating in a high degree, and at the same time balsamic, I could suggest nothing from which I could more reasonably look for advantage. The Lascar's sore, when I first saw it, was not larger than a crown piece, situated near the inner ankle of his left leg, and first brought on, he said, by a slight blow: it was foul, offensive to the smell, and evidently phagedenic. The patient was weak and irritable, his appetite gone, nights restless, and his pulse weak and fluttering. I immediately ordered the sore to be dressed twice daily with lint moistened in the balsam of Peru; and the better to judge of the effects

of the application, I prescribed for him *no internal medicine* whatever. At the end of twenty-four hours, I was happy to perceive that the sphacelous parts were beginning to slough off; by the third day the face of the sore was quite clear, and, in a day or two more, fine new granulations being every where seen rising up on its surface, I found my purpose effected, and laid aside the balsam, for which I substituted simple cerate dressings, with a tighter bandage. The sore, thus reduced to the state of a simple ulcer, healed up kindly in a short time.

About a fortnight after this, I had the good fortune to experience equal success from the balsam, used in the same way, in a case of irritable phagedenic ulcer, upon the foot of a soldier in the second battalion of Artillery, and which was communicated to Dr. Berry in my Medical Journal for December, 1805. To this man, I must observe, as he complained of most excruciating pain, I gave a bolus every night of gr. ij opium and gr. iij camphor; but to these medicines I did not, in any degree, ascribe his recovery.

It was at this period that I visited the Naval Hospital at Fort St. George, accompanied by the Surgeon in charge (Mr. Underwood), who was so obliging as to shew me every remarkable case at that time under his care. Out of about three hundred sick seamen, there were nearly two hundred afflicted with malignant ulcer, such as we see mentioned by Home, Lind, and most particularly by Dr. Trotter, in his valuable work, entitled *Medicina Nautica*.* This gentleman, in more parts than one of his book, speaks with horror of this malady, and with much regret at the so frequent want of success in the management of it. Many of the ulcers in the Naval Hospital at Madras, were dreadful to look at. In some, large portions of bones of the leg were exposed; and, in spite of the most humane care and attention, not a few of the patients were rendered lame for life; in others, amputation became necessary, and all who had ulcers of any extent, seemed evidently to suffer from the absorption of ichor, and from putrefaction. † What Mr. Underwood found most benefit from, was Tincture of Myrrh and Venice Turpentine, in the way recommended in the Edinburgh Practice of Medicine (vol. iii, p. 304). He also used occasionally a solution of lunar caustic and red precipitate; but he seemed, above all, to place reliance on the most strict attention to diet, which he ordered to be light and nourishing. I did not hesitate to inform him of the great advantage I had found, in cases of sphacelous sores, from the external application of the Balsam of Peru, and advised him, by all means, to try it in his hospital; but he has never informed me with what success.

However, I was not suffered to remain long in doubt regarding the powers of this remedy in cases of malignant ulcers after a long sea voyage. The fleet of Indiamen that arrived at Madras about three months ago from England, had

* See Home's Treatise on Ulcers, page 106; Lind's Treatise on the Scurvy, pages 154, 155; Medicina Nautica, Vol. II, page 179.

† Mr. Uunderwood informed me, that he sometimes found, after amputation, the sphacelous affection attack the stump itself.

been nearly nine months at sea, and having on board three hundred recruits for the Coast artillery, I found several amongst them scorbutic, though in a slight degree. Some little time after their reaching the Mount, and coming under my care, it was necessary to punish two men, and though the punishments were moderate (neither of them having received more than two hundred lashes), I soon saw what I had to expect from the event. Their backs, in place of healing up kindly, as is commonly the case, shortly put on an ugly aspect, and towards the end of the third day from the flogging, two little ulcers made their appearance, on the parts that were most bruised, each about the size of a rupee, with a white viscid matter inside, and uneven edges. Before I had recourse to the Balsam of Peru, I was resolved to see what could be done with other remedies; and with the exception of the gastric juice of granivorous animals (which, in cases of this nature,* has been recommended by Dr. Harris, as well as Dr. John Harness, Physician to his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean) †, there is nothing which has been advised by any late writer whether external or internal, that I did not try, without, I must say, the smallest lasting good effect. It is true, that the tincture of myrrh, turpentine, the solution of lunar caustic, the camphorated spirit and alcohol, did, occasionally, for a time, operate in clearing away part of the corroding matter, and the bark, wine, and tinctura ferri muriate, gave, I thought, a degree of support to the sufferers; yet the effects of all these were but transitory: the sores increased daily, and no relief was gained in regard to the general feelings of the patients.

Before I began to apply the Balsam of Peru, the ulcers on each of the men's backs were as large as a common sized hand, deep, frightful, and most offensive to the smell (in spite of frequent washings with decoction of bark, tincture of myrrh, and the nitrous acid). The patients otherwise extremely weak, languid, and spiritless, their pulses quick and fluttering, appetites gone, nights restless; in fact, labouring under the most wasting hectic diathesis, and to all appearance hastening to dissolution. To the ulcers of these two recruits, the Balsam of Peru was first applied on the same day, but to the one man I continued the use of bark and wine internally, from the other they were stopt; but both went on with their ripe fruit and light and farinaceous diet. I shall not detain you with more particulars; suffice it to say, that from the first day's application of the Balsam, the sores put on a favourable appearance; the mischief was, in fact, arrested, and the patients seemed to feel an almost immediate relief. By the end of the third day the sores were clean, and by the end of the fifth,

* The late Mr. Justamond, we are told by the Author of the Edinburgh Practice of Medicine, used this remedy, in similar cases, many years ago.

† See Home's Treatise on Ulcers, page 107; and Medicina Nautica, Vol. II, page 223.

Mr. Henderson, in the Medical and Physical Journal, has given an excellent account of this ulcer to the world, as it appeared in the Naval Hospital at Antigua, in 1780. He mentions it as one of the greatest scourges amongst our seamen, and it would appear that he placed his chief reliance in treating it on the hydrargyr. nitrol. rub. and camphorated spirit, as external applications, with the bark internally.

new granulations were every where seen rising up; their pulses, appetites, and spirits returned to their natural state, and they again enjoyed sleep without an opiate, which they had not done for many nights before. The ulcers being thus reduced to the state of simple sores, the balsam was discontinued for more simple dressings, and the men were soon discharged for duty. These two cases were detailed at full length in my Medical Journal for March 1806, forwarded to the Medical Board at Fort St. George.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The accompanying paper, purporting to be the "*Principles upon which the Commanders and Officers of the East-India Company's own Ships are to be appointed,*" has been privately handed about amongst those immediately concerned by the arrangement of the new shipping system; but as it may be of some interest to the generality of your readers, I enclose a copy for insertion in your Journal, and remain yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Preliminary General Resolutions.

That one general preliminary declaration and resolution do precede all others on this subject, namely, that whatever regulations the court may lay down for the appointment of commanders and officers to ships in the Company's own service, are to be understood principally as rules which are to guide the conduct of the Court in making such appointments, but are not to be construed as investing the officers with any strict rights of appointments or succession in those ships: they are rules which the Court imposes on itself for limiting and directing its discretion, not rules settling any rights on the officers.

With respect to Officers now actually in the Company's Service.

That those officers who are now in the Company's own shipping service, whether actually employed or not, having come into that service with an expectation of rising in it, have a claim, so far as they may be qualified, to rise under proper regulations.

That strict seniority be the rule of promotion in the Company's own ships, as far as the office of third mate inclusive, supposing good character and conduct.

That the second mates be chosen from the class third mates according to seniority, where there is no decided superiority of character and talent; such superiority, when preferred to seniority, being determined by the signatures of two-thirds of the whole Committee who recommended the officer, and by the signatures of sixteen members of the Court.

That the chief mates be appointed from the class of second mates by seniority; and if any deviation is made from this principle of seniority, it be under the same rules as the preceding.

That the commanders be appointed from the chief mates belonging to ships at home, by seniority. If any deviation is made from this principle of seniority, it be under the same rule as the preceding. If there be no chief mate at home, or fit to succeed to the command, the selection be made from the second mates belonging to ships at home, according to the foregoing rules; but the second mate appointed incidentally to a command, shall be considered only as an acting commander, and not be entitled, after the conclusion of the voyage, to be fixed in the command; but he shall, if a chief mate obtain the command, have the option of succeeding to the birth of such chief mate, taking his rank as chief mate from that time.]

That the strict principle of seniority be not followed so as to entitle a person who has served only as a midshipman in

the Company's own ships, and duly risen in the Freight service, to the command of a Company's own ship, when a vacancy happens; but that those persons who formerly held the situation of Midshipman, which is a station of instruction, and who have not continued in the service of the Company, are not to be considered as in that service, or entitled to any preference beyond officers in the foot service.

That the rise be from the officers of the ships at home in the same season, and not in the individual ships in which vacancies may occur.

That an officer quitting the Company's own service, finding the promotion slow in it, shall have no claim to return.

That officers who shall henceforth quit the Company's own service, without asking permission to do so, and also to retain their hold on the service, and who have entered the Freight service, be considered as entirely on the footing of officers in the Freight service.

That officers who have quitted the Company's own service with permission, having advanced to the rank of a fourth or sworn officer in it, and who have afterwards risen in the Freight service to any station under that of a commander, be eligible to be taken again into the Company's own service, either with or under the rank which they have held in either service, below that of commander, as aforesaid.

That a commander retiring by choice from the Company's own service, shall have no claim to return to the service.

That an officer staying at home from ill health, be permitted to proceed in the first vacancy that happens after his recovery, of no higher rank than he had before, but this indulgence to extend only to two following seasons.

That commanders staying at home one voyage on account of ill health, be reinstated each in his own ship the following voyage; but this rule to extend only to one voyage.

That commanders and officers desiring to stay at home on account of ill health, do produce a certificate from the Company's examining Physician and Surgeon, clearly declaring the indispensable necessity of that measure: the said Physician and Surgeon being apprized that as their certificate may affect the interest of others besides the parties claiming indulgence, they are to consider themselves as giving it under the sanction of a solemn obligation.

That no plea except that of ill health, certified as prescribed in the preceding clause, shall entitle a commander or officer to remain at home a voyage, unless permitted so to do by the recommendation of the Committee to whom his case may be referred, and the unanimous vote of the Court before whom the report of such Committee shall come. That this permission shall not extend beyond one voyage; after which he may be eligible to proceed again to sea on a vacancy, but only with the rank he had before.

That the commander and officers to any ship contracted for by the Company, for their own account, be selected from the Company's own ships at home, in the season wherein the new ship is to be launched, and that the said commander and officers be appointed between the 1st of September, and the 1st of October in that season. With respect to ships purchased for the Company, the commander and officers be appointed according to the same rule.

That with respect to ships building, or to be built, for the Company in India, the commander and sworn officers to them be appointed in sufficient time to join them respectively before they are launched.

That with the view to give the commanders in the service additional encouragement, when a vacancy happens in a 1200 ton ship, or a ship of superior class, in any one season, and any ship of an inferior class shall be at home in that season, it shall be at the option of the commander of the ship of the next class, to succeed to that of the ship which has become vacant, or if he declines, at the option of the commander of the third class, to take the command of the ship of the superior class; and in like manner at the option of the commander of the third class, to take the command of the ship of the second class, so that the officer next in succession, whether chief or second mate, may be appointed to the command of the smaller ship, subject to the approbation of the Recommending Committee, and the Court.

With respect to Officers of Packets.

That officers employed in the Packet service shall have no claims beyond what they may have derived from previous service in the Company's own ships, according to the proposed regulations.

With respect to the Situation of Captains and Officers for the Company's own Ships, when their own Stock of Officers is not sufficient.

That where the Company's actual stock of officers is not sufficient to fill the appointments in the Company's own ships, the selection of officers in such case be from the regular Freight service.

That officers under the rank of commander in the Freight service, on entering the Company's own service, shall not come in immediately to all the privileges of those who have been brought up in the Company's own service; but that their appointments be subject to the regulations hereafter detailed.

That officers taken from the Freight service into the Company's own service, shall be eligible to come in with the same rank they held in the Freight service, dating it from the time of their entrance into the Company's service; but the Court may accept the services of such officers willing to come in a step below that which they held in the Freight service, provided that if they come in as second mate, they do not exceed the age prescribed for entering into the service with that rank.

That an officer appointed from the Freight service as chief mate in the Company's service, shall perform two voyages as chief mate before he is eligible to a command, unless he has served as master of a regular extra ship; in which case, after serving one voyage as chief mate in the Company's own ships, he may be eligible to a command in them.

That the Company's own service be open to all commanders of the Freight service who stand eligible for commands, exclusive of those who have voluntarily retired from the service; but that a commander actually in charge of a Freight ship, be not, while so circumstanced, eligible to command one of the Company's own ships.

That the selection of officers for the Company's own ships be from the general mass of officers in the Freight service.

That when a commander of the service is introduced into the Company's own service, he should not be above fifty years of age.

That the master of a regular extra ship, on his entrance into the Company's own service as chief mate, be not above forty years of age.

That a chief mate of the Freight service, upon his entrance into the Company's own service, be not above thirty-five years of age; nor a second mate above thirty years of age.

That in all selections of commanders and officers from the Freight service, good characters and conduct be indispensable qualifications.

That on occasion of selecting any commander or officer from the Freight service, reference be had by the Recommending Committee to an account abstracted from the records of this house, of the character and conduct of the candidate.

That, for the better answering the purpose of the preceding resolution, and for the guidance of the Recommending Committee in future, a distinct record of the conduct of each individual commander and officer in the Freight service be now formed, and henceforward kept; and that the same do also comprehend the Company's own commanders and officers.

That any commander to be now introduced from the Freight service to command one of the Company's own ships, be not allowed to continue as commander in the Company's service more than three voyages.

That any officer who shall henceforward be promoted in the Company's own service to the command of one of their own ships, be not allowed to continue a commander in that service more than five voyages. In the case of Captains Patterson and Adam, now in actual command of Company's ships abroad, their five voyages do commence from their next outfit from England.

With respect to the Mode of appointing Commanders and Officers to the Company's own Ships.

That the recommendation of the com-

manders and first and second mates of the Company's own ships, be henceforth in the Committee of Correspondence.

That the recommendation to the appointment of officers to the Company's own ships, under the rank of second mate, be with the Committee of Shipping.

That the number of midshipmen be, for ships under 800 tons, four; of 800 tons, and under 1000, six; of 1000 tons and upwards, seven.

That no appointment of supernumerary midshipman, or of succession to the office of midshipman, or of any person to act as a midshipman, beyond those above mentioned, be allowed.

That the first appointment of midshipmen to the Company's own ships be by the members of the court in succession, according to the seniority; so that every member of the Court should have one nomination before any member shall have a second; and that no midshipman to be appointed, shall be less than fourteen years of age, or more than eighteen years of age, unless he has been at sea, in which case, for every year he has been at sea, the age of admission may be extended as far as to his twentieth year.

That the complement of midshipmen assigned to any ship, be appointed a fortnight before the period fixed for the ship to be afloat; otherwise, such to be immediately filled up by the member of the Court next in rotation.

That the medical servants now actually in the Company's own service, shall have the same preference hereafter as naval officers in their own employ.

That the further appointments which may be made for the Company's own ships of medical men, not now actually in their own service, be recommended, of persons properly qualified, by the members of the Committee of Shipping for the time being, in rotation, beginning with the Chairs, and proceeding according to seniority.

That after the ships now belonging to, or engaged for, the Company, shall have had their medical establishment completed, all appointments of surgeons in the Company's own ships be made from the class of assistant surgeons in those ships, giving the selection of such surgeons to the respective commanders, according to the seniority of such commanders, subject to the approbation of the Committee of Shipping; and that the vacancies of assistant surgeons be filled up as before provided for.

That the medical appointments be made at the same time that the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships are nominated.

That the appointment of pursers be given to the commanders of the Company's own ships respectively, subject to the approbation of the Committee of Shipping.

With respect to the Commander and Officers of a Ship lost or taken.

That the commander and officers of a ship lost or taken, if they are acquitted of all blame with respect to such loss or capture, and the ship should not be replaced, should not be reappointed to the Company's own service, so as to displace officers in actual employ; but should be eligible, if the Court should so please, to return to the Company's own service, according to their former rank, and not otherwise, as vacancies may happen.

With respect to vacancies occurring when Ships are abroad.

That if any vacancy should occur when a ship is abroad, the appointment thereto, whether by the Indian government, the select Committee at Canton, or the commander of the ship, be by seniority in the ship, if the party is eligible; but that such appointment should on no account be otherwise than temporary.

The command of a ship, however, not to be given to any officer who is not competent by the rules of the service to a command, if such command can be otherwise supplied, according to those rules at the place where the vacancy may happen.

With respect to a Fund for decayed Commanders and Officers.

That it will be expedient to establish a special Fund for the relief of decayed and superannuated commanders and officers of the Company's own ships, upon principles and according to regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—The recent treaty with the Candians, by which His Majesty is pledged, as it respects that people, to protect the religion of Buddha, and the pleasing account which we have had of the attentions paid by the British Government in Ceylon, on occasion of the restoration of that form of divine worship in Candy, have, no doubt, excited in many of those who are to be the readers of the Asiatic Journal, a desire to be better acquainted with the history, doctrine, and practice of that system. In the course of some inquiries into religious history, in which I have indulged, the name and peculiarities of Buddhism have a good deal fixed my attention; and, though at present, I can only offer desultory observations, on a subject with which none, among us, I believe, are more than very imperfectly acquainted, yet even those observations, perhaps, may not be wholly unacceptable.

Buddha, Buddhu, Buddho, Gaudma, Shaka Godama, Somono and Samono Codam, Godam, Gaudma or Godma, Maha Muni, Sangal Muni, Shigi Muni, Shekia, Shactsha-Tuba, Fo, and, as I believe, Woden, Odin, &c. are all names by which, in different languages and dialects, is or has been intended the same person. The respective affinities observable between them, readily point them out as divisible into two classes, the one, I think, consisting in common, and the other in proper names.

Buddha I regard as a common name, and as no other than a dialectical variation of the English word *God*. I remember, that Rubruquis, the old traveller in Tartary, repeats the words of a woman, who said, that she would take or devote "her daughter to *the bod*" (something, I suppose, like placing her in a nunnery). The word *bod*, my author renders "or idol," a point of little consequence, because there is no question but the "god" was represented uuder an image. What I understand is, that God, Bod, Wod, Godam, Wodin, Odin, are words of similar signification, and constitute a common, not a proper name. Thus, I would say, that Isis and Osiris were the *bods* or *buddahs* of the Egyptians, and Jupiter and Pallas the *bods* or *buddhas* of the Greeks.

On the other hand, the name Muni signifies a "prophet," and is, besides, perhaps, to be identified with the word *moon*. Muni, Menes, Menu, Manes, &c. &c. have all the same original. The Buddha of Bengal is said, by some writers, to be called Maha Mini in Tibet; according to others, he is the Maha Deva, or Maha Deo of the Hindus. I know that I have against me, as to my interpretation of the names of *Menes* and *Menu*, the express authority of Sir William Jones; who, in the preface to his translation of the Institutes of that Indian sage, takes occasion to say, that "the word Menu has no relation whatever to the *moon*;" and that the former "is clearly derived (like *menes*, *mens*, and *mind*) from the root *men*, to understand." My suspicion is, that *men* itself has a relationship with *moon*.

The names Shaka, Shigi, Shekia,

Sangal, Somono, Samono, are likewise allied between themselves, and constitue titles or additions of honour. In Nepal, Colonel Kirkpatrick found Maha Muni, Mana Deo, or Budha, under the name of Sumbo or Sambo Nath; that is, the Lord Sam Bo. Is he not also the Shigi, Shaga, Shuga, Jaga, or Juga Nath of the Hindoos? Including the name of Fo, Bo, Vo, or Wo, we thus possess a part (and a part only) of the names under which the divinity is mentioned, from Japan, China, and Cochin China, to Tibet and Ceylon.

But writers are agreed, that we are to distinguish two Buddhas, the one divine, the other human; the one existing before the world, the other appearing in it at some recent date. The case is, that the one Buddha is a *god*, the creator; the other Buddha is a *god*, a divinity, an inspired or divine person, a prophet, a spirit. It would be easy to show, that this common use of the word *god* is found among all nations. In reality, the word *god* or *good*, is an epithet; a "god" is a "*good* or beneficent spirit." Thus, I could easily believe, that the history of Buddhism involves, not only that of two, but of many personages so denominated. Every divine teacher, every prophet, every inspired person, is, in the language of his pious followers, a spirit, a supernatural being, a good, a beneficent spirit; a god, bod, or buddha.

Leaving, here, the question, what may be the doctrine of the Buddhists, or of any sect of Buddhists, concerning Buddha the creator and governor of the world, our whole attention will be given to the human history of Buddha the prophet and mediator, his history and doctrine: and the history, doctrine and practical influence of the institutions which are known under his name: always reserving, however, the point, whether the name of Buddha, is not as universal in its human, as in its divine application; whether it is not applied by every people, to whose language it appertains, to any and to all teachers, prophets, spirits or gods; and, consequently, whether we are to expect any bond of unity between the several local systems which have the common denomination of Buddhism. Such an unity is, I believe, under many aspects, to be found; but, on the one hand, it must not content us to find it in the name; and on the other, the diversity of name is no proof of its absence.

Passing from the name, we may ask for the origin of Buddhism; for the country in which Budda the prophet was born, or in which he taught his system. On this head, there are a variety of statements; the honour of giving him birth, or of first receiving his doctrine, is claimed by various countries; nor ought we to be surprised if many, nor if all, the countries in which Buddhism is professed, are in the number of the claimants. Such a fact, if it does not lead to a suspicion that each country has had a Buddha of its own, is evidence of the high antiquity of the one Buddha the prophet, whose system, being carried from country to country, at very remote periods, had come to be believed the original production of each.

Of the uniformity of the basis of Buddhism, there is, nevertheless, some proof, in the uniformity of the images under which, in India, Buddha is represented to his worshippers; and to one and all those

images there belongs a peculiarity which cannot fail to strike the attention of the observer, while he is inquiring for its country. This is, that Buddha is constantly represented with woolly hair. His followers reject positively an African origin, and endeavour to account for this appearance of the head of Buddha, by referring it to an incident in his life: "His hair," say they, "was originally long, like that of other Indians; but, being cut off, on a certain occasion, with a golden sword, it afterward assumed the appearance represented in the sculpture." Whether the chisel, nevertheless, does not speak more truth than the fable, may still admit a doubt.

I propose to trouble you, Mr. Editor, with two or three additional letters, on this ancient and wide-spread religion, and which divides with that of Brahma, the religious empire of India and the adjacent countries, and shall, therefore, draw the present to a close; adding little beside an observation, that the virtues of the system appear to be gentleness and compassion, and the vices, rather melancholy and indolence, than ferocious or sanguinary dispositions. Buddha is often extolled as the "most merciful;" and it is somewhere said, that "he condemned the whole Veda," because of some of the bloody offerings prescribed in the institutes of Brahma. The harmless sacrifices of the Chinese, which consist in burning coloured and gilded and tinned paper, are obviously Buddhist; since Buddha ordained paper figures of men and animals to be burnt, instead of the living victims themselves. In this, we have evidently the footsteps of the "most merciful;" of some great and good legislator, who, giving laws to a people addicted to murderous rites, like those of Mexico and the Druids, took this ingenious and amiable method of substituting, while he amused their senses, and satisfied their superstition, an inoffensive practice. But was this the most ancient of the human Buddhas, or one of comparatively modern date? If Buddba be the Jaga Nath of the Hindoos, the blood shed at the Rutt Jatra, (the feast of his procession,) is grievously against the spirit of his laws; at least if that Buddha be also the Buddha "the most merciful."

To conclude, if the conjecture be right, that the Odin of the north of Europe is also the Buddha of Asia, then, singular as is the coincidence, in protecting the religion of Buddha in Ceylon, we are but protecting the religion of our ancestors. "I grant," says the Earl of Roscommon,

> "I grant, that from some mossy idol oak,
> "In double rhimes, our Thor and *Woden* spoke."

But our Woden was not "the most merciful;" or, at least, the correlative worship of Thor was sufficiently bloody; and, hence, a further ground for believing, that the Indian Buddha, born in a softer climate, and in a less barbarous age, was the reformer of the Buddhism of more remote antiquity. "The gods," say the Buddhists of Birma, "who have attained the perfect state are four; Chauchasam, Gonagom, Gaspa, and Godama (Buddha); but, of these, the law of Godama ought, at present, to be followed." In these words, we receive a hint of four successive Buddhas, divine lawgivers, the authors of new dispensations, each adapted to the time at which it was promulgated.-I am, &c.

MYTHOLOGUS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VALLEY OF DOONA.*

(From Kirkpatrick's Nepaul.)

We were just an hour in ascending to the top of Doona-baisi hill, from whence we had a delightful view of the valley below, as well as a broken one of the snowy ranges of mountains before us. The declivity to the northward was in many places extremely steep, the road often lying along the edge of the shoulder by which we descended, and which now and then sunk very abruptly. The distance by the road from the summit of the mountain to the bottom of Doona-baisi, could not, I judge, be less than six miles, as I was two hours and twenty minutes in descending. We passed in our descent two hamlets, situated on small flat projections from the side of the hill; the first of them nearly midway down, the other about half a mile from the bottom. The village of Pisan-keel stands on the face of a detached hill less than a quarter of a mile from the foot of the descent into the valley, and leaning from it about south-west. The north side of Doona-baisi mountain, though of a perpendicular height not less than twelve hundred yards, was cultivated in some parts from its very summit to its base, presenting to the view one of the most interesting and picturesque sights that can be well imagined; many of the fields, indeed, appeared to be so steep as to excite some degree of wonder in us at the husbandman's being able to reach, far less to cultivate them. The grain raised in these situations is principally Towli and Ikâro; they are both species of Ghya, or dry rice, the former of which is reaped in the summer, and the other in the winter solstice.

I am inclined to think that Doona-baisi* lies nearly on the same level with Besm-phede, or perhaps a little lower. The Owl, or low-country plague, prevails in this valley with some force, between the months of April and November, which must be attributed to the great height of the mountains enclosing it, as otherwise it might well be considered an elevated situation, standing as it does more than fifteen hundred feet above the level of Cheeriaghati. During this period, the inhabitants fly to the sides of the surrounding hills, upon which they all have cottages to retire to. They nevertheless, continue, even during the bad season, to visit the valley without fear, while the sun remains above the horizon, never venturing, however, to pass the night below. This endemial disease, of which we have been accustomed to hear such exaggerated accounts, though doubtlessly a very afflicting malady, appears to be nothing more than the jungle fever, so common in the hilly and woody districts of India, and differing in no respect from the Malaria of Switzerland, as described by Coxe.

* The Valley of Doon or Doona is the scene of the death of the brave General Gillespie. See the Scottish song, under the head of POETRY, page 45.—EDIT.

* The word Baisi or Biasi, wherever it occurs, signifies a valley.

Our camp, in the Doona valley was pitched on a rising ground, which, though not sufficiently elevated above its bottom, to disclose to us, the sublime scenery of the Alpine regions in front, was, nevertheless, abundantly favourable to the view of one of the most delightful prospects that occurred in the course of our journey, and the milder beauties of which I should in vain attempt to describe. It must not be omitted, however, that the romantic and rural situations of some of the hamlets with which this pleasing landscape was studded, did not constitute the least striking of its charms; the soil of the nearer hills, as well as of the valley, appeared to be very rich, being, it is probable, mostly composed of decayed vegetables and decomposed lime-stone. On the eminence upon which our tents stood, there was a lofty Champah-tree, which measured in girth eleven feet, though in Bengal this is a shrub of inconsiderable bulk. The Shujh, or milk-tree, also called in this country Sukoor, grew here to a very uncommon size.

The valley of Doona is divided from that of Nepaul by an irregular ridge of hills of no great height, which runs across the eastern head of it, issuing apparently from that part of the Bheerbundy mountain adjoining, towards the elbow formed by the Chandraghiri and Doona-baisi mountains. In passing from Khatmanda to Patn, this ridge presented the appearance of four or five separate ranges, one rising above the other in amphitheatrical order. If they are really distinct ranges, the intervals must be very inconsiderable, the horizontal distance, even from Pisan-keel to Thankote, across these hills, not exceeding five miles. I incline to think, however, that what seemed to be separate ridges were in fact no other than so many steps or risings of the same range, divided severally by gentle sinkings between, a physical disposition which I often observed in this mountainous region, and which always, in a certain point of view, exhibited the appearance of so many distinct hills. With regard to the western extremity of the Doona valley, I can say nothing positive, because though it seemed to be partially bounded very soon in that quarter by some low hills crossing it in a north-west direction, yet the view beyond those was, for this country, uncommonly distinct and extensive. But whatever may be the western limit of this valley, there is no doubt that one may travel hence to Noakote without crossing any hills, and, consequently, turn the west point of Koomhara mountain, by proceeding occasionally through the beds of rivulets. . . . .

The whole of the way from Thankote to Noakote (excepting, indeed, between the former place and Doona-baisi, where the descent must be rather abrupt) would seem to be a gradual declivity lying entirely through valleys and the beds of rivers, each successively lower than another, the valley of Noakote being deeper still than that of Doona. The first part of this route being westerly, the middle northerly, and the latter easterly, it is evidently so extremely circuitous, as to require several days for its performance, whereas, it is only one good day's journey from Khatmanda to Noakote, by the direct road over Bheerbundy mountain.

For the Asiatic Journal.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

THE existing disputes between the Viceroy of Canton and the Committee of Supracargoes of the East-India Company, which the latest accounts leave unsettled, and the approaching departure of the British embassy to Pekin, naturally invite the public curiosity concerning the causes of quarrel. These are given with different circumstances, more or less favourable to the one side or the other. Upon a perusal of the following counterstatements, it appears, that the principles of general maritime and municipal law are involved in the questions to be decided; principles concerning which the reader will probably conjecture that it must be difficult to negociate with a government *like* that of China, at once so removed from European habits and maxims; so haughty in its demeanor, and so substantially independent on our intercourse. There seems reason even to fear, that the day may not be far distant, when the United States of America will find the means to unite their interests with the politics of China, to the disadvantage of England, as they have already done, and are prepared to do, with those of any enemy whom we may possess in Europe. Where should we be, if the Court of Pekin were to forbid the approach of our merchant-ships, and reduce us to receive Chinese goods through the aid of United States' bottoms?

On the one side it is represented, that the point upon which the local government at first chiefly rested its complaints, was an alleged violation of the neutral rights of the Chinese by his Majesty's ship Doris. Early in May, a boat belonging to that vessel proceeded to Whampoa, and boarded an American schooner lying in the river. This act was immediately impeached by the Viceroy as an unwarrantable injury, and reparation for it demanded from the Committee. The Committee, in various discussions with the Hong-merchants and the chief magistrate of Macao, urged, that they could not be in any way answerable for the conduct of his Majesty's ships, over the officers of which they possessed no sort of controul. This fair and candid statement appears to have at first produced its due effect, and to have opened a prospect of a speedy adjustment of the difference. This appearance of moderation was however of short duration. The Chinese government advanced in its demands, and addressed the Committee, in a memorial explanatory of various supposed grievances, and insisted on the immediate departure of the Doris. Its displeasure with the commander of that ship was greatly increased by a subsequent transaction, which, although adjudged by it, an infraction of neutral rights, appears to be perfectly justifiable. The Arabella of Calcutta having been captured by the American privateer Rambler, was proceeding with her to Whampoa, when she discerned the Doris, and took refuge in the harbour of Macao. The governor of that settlement, agreeably to existing treaties, ordered the Arabella to quit

violation of the neutral rights of the Portuguese limits, and sent a guard for her protection until beyond them. She was immediately afterward boarded by the Doris, when three British subjects were found on board of her. The Chinese government construed this search of a prize vessel into the capture of an American in Macao roads, and strictly prohibited its subjects from supplying his Majesty's ships with provisions. It was fully explained to the officer deputed to investigate this affair, that the Arabella was an English vessel, captured during her voyage from Bengal to Sumatra, and that part of the crew were then on board the Rambler, by which she had been taken. To the demand of the Viceroy for the removal of the ships of war, the Committee urged that the measure could not be resorted to, without endangering the fate of many valuable Indiamen and private traders hourly arriving in the river; which, if deprived of protection, would immediately fall a sacrifice to numerous American privateers on the station. They further insisted, that it was manifestly unjust to admit American privateers, some of them filled with prize goods, without question or demur, while English vessels of war were excluded from all the privileges of the port. Meanwhile, the Doris, while conveying two English vessels up the Bocca, and protecting them from the attacks of four American privateers lying there, was fired at by the Chinese ships of war. Capt. O'Brien, having answered their fire from one gun without shot, and boarded the Chinese ship, demanded an explanation of this unprovoked insult. At first, no satisfactory answer was given; but the commander at length seemed sensible, that the American vessels of war ought not to ride in a situation which enabled them to intercept and take English traders while entering the river. Nevertheless, this circumstance was instantly reported to the provincial government, in terms calculated to impose on it the belief of a serious disturbance having been created by the Doris. Several representations on the subject were transmitted to Canton, but invariably returned unopened. About the middle of September, the Viceroy issued an order prohibiting all subjects of China from entering the service of the British resident in the factory, and enjoining punishment on all persons violating this institution. In reply to this vexatious and unmanly regulation, the Committee stated that for more than a hundred years, the servants employed in the factory were chiefly Chinese, and that the factory houses were incapable of containing the number of Europeans requisite for the due performance of the various duties of the factory. These and some other representations were made in the Chinese language, and immediately after presentation returned unopened by the Viceroy, with a declaration, that he would receive addresses from the English only in their native language. To the adoption of this practice a most serious objection presents itself; for it is evident, that the sole reason for the viceroy desiring all papers addressed to him to be couched in English, is that he may be enabled, through the medium of false translations, to forward to Pekin partial and garbled accounts of their contents. To add to these insults, and glaring marks of contemptuous dis-

respect, the police-magistrate, acting by the Viceroy's orders, violated the privileges of the factory, by suddenly and without previous notice, entering its precincts. Immediately after this, all intercourse between the Company's ships at Wampoa and those of his Majesty at Champee was vigorously enforced; boats proceeding up or down the river were stopt, and several English ships, provided with regular port clearances, were fired at by Chinese men of war. But the resentment of the Committee appears to have been roused to the greatest pitch by the seizure of a person bearing a box with the Prince Regent's portrait, sent out by the Court of Directors to his Excellency the late Viceroy of Canton, who, while in office, had distinguished himself by kindness to the English. It was by them suspected, that the Viceroy had ordered this person to be apprehended, in the hope of forcing from him the avowal of some pretended conspiracy on their part, against the safety of the Chinese empire. This conjecture does not seem ill-founded, when it is remembered, that at this time the Viceroy contemplated an open rupture, and was willing to show that he was justifiable in adopting these measures of hostility against the English.—After mature deliberation on these and numerous other instances of oppression, all of which betrayed a striking hostility to the English, and strong partiality for the Americans; and after making various ineffectual trials to be heard by the Viceroy, the Committee determined on appealing to his Imperial Majesty; and, accordingly, in the beginning of October, issued orders for all British subjects to quit Canton within four days. These orders were however suspended that a final attempt at adjustment might be made by the mission of Sir G. Staunton. Having failed in this, the Committee acted on their orders on the 27th October. In the beginning of November, Sir G. Staunton, who, during the whole of the negociations had acted as the representative of the Company, left Canton, accompanied by all the British subjects, the English colours and ships, and the treasure. Previously to departing, he left with the local government a sealed letter, to be forwarded to the Imperial Court at Pekin. This bold and decisive step, together with the receipt of the letter which it was unsafe either to transmit or intercept, intimidated the Viceroy; who, dreading a defalcation of the revenue and the consequent displeasure of his royal master, immediately deputed the Hong-merchants to follow Sir G. Staunton, and re-open the conference. They reached him after he had crossed the second bar, and, after producing the Viceroy's instructions, prevailed on him to return. This happened about the middle of November, at which period the written documents stop. Some important concessions were subsequently made by the Viceroy; the most momentous of which seems to be, an acknowledgment of the right of the Company's servants to write their *chops*, or official letters, in the Chinese language. On the other hand, it is understood, that the Committee withdrew their interference in the affairs of the Chinese who had been seized by the local government, and who, it is believed, was afterwards put to death. Still later advices, however, are less favour-

able. An answer to the Committee's memorial to the Emperor has been received, in which the English are charged with litigiousness, their commerce reproached with unprofitableness, and their departure from China pointed out as the most easy way of remedying their pretended grievances.

It is in the manner described, that the discussions are stated by the servants of the Company. But the private British traders at Canton, a third party in this case, yet not the more entitled to implicit belief, endeavour to place the subject in a different light. The following is part of a letter from a merchant resident at Canton:—

Canton, Nov. 10.—Here is a business!—the whole British trade with China is completely at an end,—for many months at least. I have put off writing to you until the very last moment, that I may give you the latest and best intelligence. The supracargoes have been negociating with the Chinese, ever since the departure of the Emma; and Sir G. Staunton, finding that he could make nothing of them, left town last night with Sir Theophilus Metcalfe and Mr. Davis, the only members of the factory that were up here. The causes of complaint and subjects of remonstrance on their part, are said to be numerous; but, I believe, none have come under discussion, as the point, on which they have split with the Mandarins, is said to relate solely to a Chinese, of the name of Ayen, that has recently been arrested, and condemned to death by the people in power here. He was formerly a servant to the foreigners that frequent this place, and was made a linguist about three years ago, and sent the season before last to Pekin, on a mission to a Mandarin, who is one of the Emperor's privy-counsellors, and who, some years back, was viceroy of the province, and thought to be friendly to the English.—He was there arrested, admonished, and sent back with the presents that he carried, after committing a most egregious act of folly, namely, that of purchasing *a button of high rank*,* for the sum of two thousand five hundred tales, or thereabout:—this, however, was not known to the Mandarins at the time.—In consequence of the mission he has ever since been looked on by the Mandarins with a suspicious eye.

His arrest followed soon after this; and, on examining his house, the button that he had purchased at Pekin was found. It also appeared, that he had six wives, and twelve other women, belonging to his establishment, beside a retinue of servants, &c. wholly unsuited to a person of his low condition. He was therefore accused of keeping them for the use of foreigners. The purchase of a button, by a person that has ever been in a menial capacity, is a high crime according to the Chinese laws; but, beside this charge, there were others of a treasonable nature brought against him; such as obtaining copies of official papers from the public records, and giving them to the English—crimes that it is said have been fully proved, and for the commission of which he has forfeited his head. The Committee, I believe, set out with demanding that he should be delivered up to them; but, finding the Mandarins determined, and knowing that their grounds were untenable, soon changed them, and required that they should give a chop or writing, stating that he was not to be punished in consequence of any concerns with the English. This the Mandarins would not consent to do, and the result is that they are at variance.—The Committee stopped all the Company's trade from the first, and prevented all country-ships, as well as those of the Company, from coming higher up than Lintin and Chumpee—during the negociation the business of the ships at Whampoa has been occasionally interrupted by the Chinese—but three days ago, a Mandarin was sent down to board them, and say, that the trade was open to them, and all others that chose to come there, and conduct themselves in conformity with the Chinese laws and customs. The port is certainly as free now to all nations as it ever has been; and the Company's people might trade if they liked, but say they will not, unless the Chinese give in

* A ball or *button* attached to the cap, is an honorary part of the Chinese costume.

to them, which they most assuredly will not do. The determination of the Supra-cargoes is said to be taken, and it is given out to be, a suspension of all British trade, until they receive instructions from India or England—the cotton-ships are to be sent to Europe forthwith, according to report—but I cannot belive this, nor will I, until I know that they have actually sailed.

A reference to Pekin is talked of, and ships are to be sent off to the Yellow river immediately—but how are they to get there against an adverse monsoon, and during stormy winter months—against the gales and cold that they will have to encounter in the high latitude into which they will be compelled to go?

One of the complaints against the Chinese is, that they occasionally take away our servants; and the Committee say, that if they were to suffer the Mandarins to punish Ayen on the ground of improper communication with them, they would be constantly arresting servants on the slightest pretext, and that very soon there would be no carrying on the Company's or any other business, from the want of them.—This, however, is altogether foreign to reason, as Ayen was not a servant, but if any thing, a spy.—He is said to have confessed his intimacy with the English, and that he has, during the several controversies between the Committee and Mandarins, invariably advised the former to be bold in their demands, and not to fear the latter, as the trade and duties were great objects with them, and such as they would not relinquish on any account—that they had only to be firm, and they were sure of carrying their point in all cases.

Sir George will probably get to Macao the day after to-morrow; and I cannot but believe that the Committee, when they come to think seriously and together, will resolve on renewing their trade—whether they do or not, however, the propriety of their conduct will remain a question, and the right of aliens to interfere, and even oppose the progress of justice and administration of laws of the country in which they temporarily reside, must be fully discussed.

For the Asiatic Journal.

BRITISH INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

(No. I.)

WILLIAM ROXBURGH, M. D.

WILLIAM ROXBURGH, Doctor of Physic, Fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and late chief botanist to the Honourable East-India Company, was born at Ayr, in the county of Ayr, North Britain, the 3d of June, 1751. His parents were engaged in agricultural pursuits, which probably gave the first impulse to the inquisitive mind of their eldest son, in his early attention to the productions of nature. Manifesting a decided partiality for botanical research, and connecting with it a turn for chemistry and pharmacy, he was sent at an early age to the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with such uncommon success, as to attract the particular notice of the late Dr. Hope, then professor of botany. The University of Edinburgh possesses this advantage to medical students, that the professors make a point of conferring with their several pupils, and ascertaining their several dispositions and bent of mind. Young Roxburgh, in his occasional musings through the walk of the botanic garden, attracted the especial attention of his professor; and to

this circumstance it was chiefly owing, that, at his own desire, an appointment was procured for him, as assistant surgeon on the Honourable East-India Company's Madras Establishment, with a view to his prosecuting the unbounded and hitherto unexplored field of oriental botany,

———juvat intactos accedere fontes
Atque haurire, juvatque novos decerpere flores.

After a few years devoted to the duties of his profession as surgeon to a regiment, the value of his occasional researches in his predominant study was felt by the government of Fort St. George, and a botanic garden was instituted at Samulcottah, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Roxburgh, as botanist. In the formation of this interesting establishment, he was assisted by the celebrated Kœnig, who, dying shortly after, left the whole of his valuable manuscripts, his *Hortus Siccus*, and other rare collections, to his pupil, who had already well deserved them by his extraordinary zeal, indefatigable ardour, and the remarkable discrimination of his judgment. It was during his stay at this garden, that Mr. Roxburgh arranged his intended publication of "Coromandel Plants," formed during his residence on the coast; and, here, his high reputation being duly appreciated by the Court of Directors at home, he was transferred to the superintendance of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, with the appointment of Chief Botanist to the Honourable Company, which was announced to him in a most flattering letter, fixing him in the charge of that department, with a very munificent allowance.

In token of respect to his liberal patrons, Dr. Roxburgh, who had recently been honoured with a diploma of M.D. from his *alma mater*, laid his collection of manuscripts for the "Coromandel Plants" before the Court, who were pleased to consult that great naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks, under whose advice and direction the work was published. The limits of this memoir do not allow of our entering into a detail of the merits of this great undertaking, it being no less than a description and classification, according to the Linnæan system, of all the most curious productions of the vegetable kingdom discovered during a residence of many years on the coast of Coromandel—suffice it to observe that its publication, to use the words of Sir Joseph Banks, "stamped the author's character, as among the first of botanists since the days of Linnæus." Soon after this, Dr. Roxburgh was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, through the introduction of Sir Joseph, and Dr. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society.

In 1805, he returned to England, for the benefit of his health, which had been greatly impaired by constant study, and by long pedestrian wanderings under a hot sun, in search of curious and useful plants. On more than one occasion he was known to have wandered forty miles in a morning, over the immense mountains at the Cape of Good Hope; at another time, while being conveyed in his palanquin between Calcutta and Madras, in the midst of one of the extensive forests that overhang each side of the road, he suddenly leaped from it, to the utter asto-

nishment of the bearers, ran to the spot where he had marked a particular plant for which he had long searched in vain, and bore it back in triumph; like the ancient philosopher, who, having, after much investigation, hit upon an important discovery, exclaimed in the enthusiasm of the moment, *ευρηκα*, *ευρηκα*, "I have found it! I have found it!"

To those who contemplate the operations of mind, and feel an interest in tracing its phenomena, as developed in the peaceful pursuits of science, these anecdotes will not appear futile. The day is at length arrived, when nations, instead of applauding only the feats of arms, can listen to the still small voice of philosophy, which teaches men all that is useful, all that is worthy of acquisition in civilized life.

Dr. Roxburgh was one of those botanists who consulted more the useful than the curious in botanical knowledge. He was impressed with a lively sense of its importance to the healing art, and its subservience to the grand objects of pharmacy and chemical analysis. Probably his views in this particular were formed by observation of the accurate knowledge of simples displayed in various cures by the native physicians, and their successful treatment; but his own capacious and enlightened mind contemplated a new field in sanative philosophy, and was filled with unbounded rapture in discovering a world hitherto unexplored by naturalists, and promising the most beneficial ends to medical science. His discovery of the *Swietiana Febrifuga*, or anti-febrile bark, attracted the favourable notice of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in London, who elected him an honorary corresponding member of their society, and his several communications upon the subjects of indigo, hemp, and other valuable products of the East, repeatedly procured for him the gold medal voted at their annual meetings.

In May 1814, Dr. Roxburgh returned a second and last time to England. Although in a dying state, his natural energy did not forsake him; but he was proceeding in a new and most important work, to be termed "the *Flora Indica*," after the manner of Sir James Smith's "*Flora Græca*," being a record of all the plants reared in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, as well as of such as had been discovered during his residence in India, in addition to the Coromandel plants. The hand of death arrested his progress in the 64th year of his age, and deprived the world of a most scientific and zealous man, who would have adorned even the chair of Linnæus, and have added new lights, had he lived, to European learning.

We have dwelt thus much upon the merits of this eminent botanist, not with a view to blazon forth the deeds of one who sought philosophy in retirement, but to render his attainments familiar to the reader. Dr. Roxburgh was a man of clear, distinguishing, powerful intellect, born with an uncommon portion of native good sense, which he improved by study and profound reflection. His mind was of the purest scientific cast, and his loss will be lamented by all those who feel the value of great abilities devoted to useful purposes.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TURRYANI OF NEPAUL.*

From Kirkpatrick's Account of Nepaul.

HETTOWRA, though standing very little below the level of Cheeriaghatitop, is nevertheless comprehended in the Turry or Turryani of Nepaul, as indeed is the whole of the country situated to the southward of Chusapany, and of the irregular cluster of mountains stretching from thence to the east and west, in a nearly parallel elevation. Turryani properly signifies low or marshy lands, and is sometimes applied to the flats lying below the hills in the interior parts of Nepaul, as well as to the low tract bordering immediately on the Company's northern frontier. The Turryani of Nepaul, confined between the Gunduck and Teesta, is divided into soubahs or governments; that under Zorawar Sing, which stretches from the former of these rivers easterly to the Kousi, and which may be distinguished by the appellation of the Western Turrye or Turryani, consists of five zillahs, or districts, subdivided into twenty-seven pergunnahs. These zillahs are,

1. Subtuni, bounded to the eastward by the Kousi.
2. Mohtuni, west of Subtuni.
3. Rhohuttutt, or Rohtut, in which Huttioul is included; it is situated to the westward of Muhtuni.
4. Bhâreh.
5. Persa, which extends to the westward as far as the Turryani of Tannohi. The higher part, as well as the fort of Tannohi, is in the Gobrkhalis, but the Turrye still belongs to Hurry Kumar Seen, the ancient or former rightful Rajah of Tannohi.

Extensive as this government is, the Rajah of Nepaul does not draw any considerable revenue from it; this is partly owing to the numerous jaghire and brhemoter lands comprehended in it; but more particularly, perhaps, to the low state of its population, and to mismanagement. It is pretended that the Zemindars of Turrye hold their lands on very easy terms under the present government, which is content to divide the produce of the soil equally with them. It is acknowledged, however, at the same time, that the Buttye is, in most cases, no more than a nominal settlement, as, besides the formal or established cess, the Zemindar or cultivator is obliged to pay occasionally, other irregular and arbitrary taxes in the form of fines, douceurs, and the like.

For lands recently brought into cultivation, the cultivator pays to government eight annahs per biggah, the first year, and subsequently, whatever kind of grain he raises in it, three rupees the biggah.

The most that Zorawar (the governor of West Turrye) remits to Khatmanda annually is two lacks of rupees; though his net receipts, after discharging all expenses of collection, are supposed by some intelligent persons to amount to double this sum; but whatever the surplus may be, he does not enjoy it exclusively, being obliged to divide his profits with the official men at Khatmanda, who would not ap-

* *Turryani*, or *Turyr*, also written *Terriani*, *Terriae*, *&c.* The Turryani of Nepaul is the low country to the north of the hills.—EDIT.

pear to be a whit less corrupt than their brethren of Hindostan. East Turrye, though it is on the whole a more fertile, or rather more populous, district, does not yield a net revenue of more than from one lack and a quarter to one lack and a half of rupees. It contains, however, more jaghire and brhemoter lands than the other. The Moruny, which is comprehended in the East Turrye (and of which it is indeed the most valuable part) is divided into two soubahs or governments, by the Arun, which runs through the middle of it; this river, though it yields its name to the Kousi at Bundharia Ghaut, is, nevertheless, a much more considerable stream than the latter, rising beyond Himma-leh, and winding in a singular manner through a great portion of Tibet, before it descends into the Turryani.

If I might venture to form a judgment from the superficial view I had of West Turrye, I should be inclined to pronounce that it is capable of being rendered highly productive to the Nepaul government; its extensive forests alone contain an almost inexhaustible source of riches, since they might be made to supply with valuable timber, not only the countries washed by the Ganges, but even our other settlements in India. The pines of the Bechiacori, and the Saul-trees, both of that and the Jhurjoory forest, are not perhaps surpassed in any other part of the world, either for straightness or dimensions, or probably for strength or durability.* The Bechiacori pines, nevertheless, seem to have never had an axe applied to them, though they grow in prodigious numbers, are very superior to what we generally met with in Nepaul proper, and, considering the vicinity of the Boora-Gunduck, might be conveyed to us both with little trouble, and at little expense, compared to the channel by which we are at present supplied with this useful article, and the cost at which it is procured. Besides timber for masts and yards, we could draw from hence whatever supplies of pitch, tar, and turpentine we required. Kota, or pure turpentine of the Sulla pine, may be procured, I believe, even in Nepaul, at the rate of ten seers per rupee, and a tree will yield, I have been told, for eight or ten years together, about three maunds annually. Neither the tar of America, nor the pine spars from thence, would appear to be in much estimation in India; though, for want of better I suppose, we take off, it is said, from the American traders considerable quantities of both at high prices.

It is true that the nearest part of the Boora-Gunduck is not less than thirty miles from the course of the Bechiacori nulla; but when we advert to the great number of streams which intersect the intermediate country, some of them springing even from the forest itself, the level of the country from Cheeriaghati southerly, so favourable (on account of its gentle declivity) to the opening of a communication be-

* I had two cut down and floated from Segouly to Calcutta, by way of sample; one of these spars measured 76, the other 73 feet. Mr. Gillet the shipwright has pronounced of them that they promise to prove both strong and lasting, and means to give them a trial in a ship which he is about to launch. They had felled a couple of immense dimensions in girth as well as length, but were afterwards unable to move them. Those examined by Mr. Gillet will work about a foot in diameter.

tween these several streams and the Boora-Gunduck, by means of canals, and the nature of the soil, so well adapted to the easy execution of such a work, it will be evident that there are no difficulties opposed by nature to the accomplishment of so useful an object, which an active and intelligent government might not speedily remove. Attempts have heretofore been made to transport fir or pine trees from different parts of the Nepaul, and even of the Rohilcund Turrye, but they have always failed, because a mountainous country, as well as rapid and rocky rivers, opposed their success. In the quarter here pointed out, we meet with every thing calculated to encourage the undertaking, viz. vicinity to a navigable river passing over the borders of Chemparun, a forest by no means much elevated above the subjacent country, and the declivity, such as it is, being gentle: communicating streams, neither rocky nor rapid, and the means of reducing the land-carriage considerably, if not of precluding the necessity of it altogether.

Sir Robert Barker wrote to Lord Clive in 1766, concerning the productions of the tract in question, as follows:—

" Bettyah (he meant the north-" ern parts, or Nepaul borders) " will, I think, be of considerable " consequence to the Company; its " firs will afford masts for all the " ships in India, which must pro-" duce a new and considerable " trade with the other nations in " India, as well as advantage to our " own shipping. Gold and cinna-" mon are also here (the latter we " gather in the jungles); timbers " as large as any I have seen, musk, " and elephants' teeth, besides " many other commodities I have " not yet got the knowledge of." It must be owned, however, that this is an exaggerated account of the natural riches of the Turrye districts. The quantity of gold dust found in the Gunduck, and other rivers in this quarter (for mines are totally out of the question), is very inconsiderable, though it is pretended that the sanctified stones called Salligrams contain that precious metal.

At Hettowra there is a grove of very fine Saul-trees, in which we pitched our tents; there are but few pines in the environs of this town; nor do they abound greatly on the banks of the Rapti, as you proceed up its course. The mineral contents of the hills through which this river descends appear to be various. We collected many stones; and some ores in the bed of it indicated the presence of iron, copper, and other metals. Among others was a stone which appeared to be an ordinary iron ore, but of which I was told they made a magnet by wrapping it up in a fresh buffalo hide, and depositing it in this state, for a certain time, in the earth. I transmitted to Mr. Blake specimens of all the metallic ores and fossils we met with, both in this and other situations, but he has not yet had leisure to examine them with attention. The natural productions of the vegetable kingdom most common between Hettowra and Bhimpore, are the Saul, Sissoo, and Simul trees; the nettle, wild wormwood, raspberries, and mulberries; we also found here a curious shrub called Khaksi, the leaf of which answers the purpose of emery, or sand-paper, giving a fine polish to the harder woods.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEYCHELLE ISLANDS AND BANK, AND ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

As very little is generally known relative to the Seychelle Islands, and as their interest and importance to England is considerably increased by the Treaty of Peace of 1814, we have great satisfaction in subjoining an accurate account of them, taken on a survey in the year 1811, by a most intelligent and enterprizing officer of His Majesty's Navy :—

This archipelago derives its name from Monsieur Moreau de Seychelle, a principal officer of the French East-India Company at the time of its discovery, and consists of about a dozen small islands, and as many more islets and rocks, scattered upon a large coral and sand bank, extending S.E. and N.W. full seventy leagues; its breadth various, being broadest to the N.W., where it may be about thirty leagues; and thence gradually diminishing to the S.E., where it does not exceed as many miles. There are soundings and anchorage on almost every part of it, the former very irregular, but, generally speaking, between twelve and forty fathoms, except on the eastern edge, in the parallel of the middle of Mahé, where there is only seven and a half, and on the western limit, in the latitude of Silhauet, where there is only three fathoms and a half; at least, less than that has not yet been discovered. There are scarcely any dangers on it that do not show themselves.

The harbour of Mahé is very good, and no sea nor wind can hurt you, when in the entrance; to the inner harbour it is narrow, and you must warp or tow in, should you not have a leading wind.

Three only of the islands are inhabited, Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue.

Mahé, named after Monsieur Mahé de la Bourdonnais, is the largest, most populous, and of course best cultivated of the whole; it is sixteen or seventeen miles in length, and generally about four broad. It has two good harbours; that of Mahé on the N.E. side of the island, where is the principal, indeed, the only village, and the residence of the commandant; and another on the S.W. side, both perfectly secure. Its population amounts to about 2,648 persons.

Praslin (from the minister of that name), is the next island, in size and population, to that of Mahé; and it has an excellent harbour on its north side, sheltered by the Isle Curieuse. The population of this island amounts to about 261 persons.

La Digue, so called from a ship of that name, has only seventy-one inhabitants.

These three islands are high and rocky, and generally speaking, poor, sterile, and barren, save only where a small valley or sheltered glen may have secured the soil from being washed down its steep declivities, by the heavy rains, in the wet season.

There are about six decked vessels belonging to the inhabitants of these islands; the largest about eighty, and the smallest about twenty tons; by means of which they exchange their productions with the

inhabitants of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and trade to Madagascar and the Mozambique coast, and occasionally to either coast of India.

To give an idea of the present state of the population and cultivation of these islands, at one view, I transcribe a general return for the last year:—

White Population.—Men, 97; Women, 59; Boys, 107; Girls, 77	340
Free People of Colour.—Men, 18; Women, 39; Boys, 54; Girls 30	141
Slaves.—Males, 3,533; Females, 2,533	6,066
Total	6,547

Cultivation.—Acres in provisions, 2,432; ditto in cotton, 2,720; ditto in sugar canes, 220; total, 5,372.—Feet in coffee, 4,000; ditto in cloves, 3,000; total, 7,000.

Cattle, &c.—Horned cattle, 300; sheep, 200; goats, 150; hogs, 800; total, 1,450. Besides turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, vegetables, and fruit in great abundance.

You may purchase stock at the following prices: — four fowls a Spanish dollar; two ducks a Spanish dollar; eight turkeys for twelve dollars; a sheep for four to six dollars. Good beef was killed and sold, ten pounds, for one Spanish dollar.

These islands do not appear fit for the cultivation of any article of export but cotton, and but for very little of that. There is not an acre of level ground upon the whole island, and hardly any soil; it is all mountainous, full of rocks and trees, and the heavy rains wash down the mountains the principal part of the mould.

The annual produce of cotton upon Mahé and Praslin at present is about 350 to 400 bales, each bale weighing about 300 pounds, and the islands are not capable of producing more than twenty per cent. above this, nor are they capable of producing any thing else as a matter of commerce. The inhabitants have begun to plant coffee, and will have sufficient for their own consumption in twelve or eighteen months; there it must rest, as it never can be an article of exportation. Cloves and cinnamon thrive here uncommonly well, and, were there any soil to plant them in, would turn to account.

There are no kitchen vegetables here of any kind, unless you so call the sweet potatoes of Mameck, or some bad French-beans. There is no reason for this, but the negligence of the inhabitants, and the little intercourse they have with the world, which renders them extremely indifferent about most comforts of this kind.

Fruit does not appear to be plentiful or good; pine apples, plantains, and bad mangoes seem to be the principal; there are a few grapes and a few melons: this must be owing to the extreme indolence of the inhabitants.

There is some very good wood for furniture and different purposes, such as house building, sheathing for ships, and shipbeams, all of which would be at a very moderate price, but for the difficulty of transporting it out amongst the rocks to the water side.

Turtle are all large, in general about five to six hundred weight; the price of these is five dollars each, smaller ones three each, but there is no demand for them; were they wanted in quantity, you would have occasion to give them some days notice to catch them.

The inhabitants say, that they

used to have very fine land-turtles, in great abundance, but that they are nearly all consumed, and only now and then can be got, two or three at a time.

Oysters are here in abundance, and the inhabitants say they are very wholesome, but they are too small to take the trouble to eat them; they are picked off small trees within the flood mark; there are likewise sea-crabs here, very large, but not very good.

Tortoise-shell, there is a few pounds to be picked up occasionally, but not sufficient to consider it as an article of commerce.

These islands have been inhabited about forty years, and the oldest inhabitant says, that he does not remember a gale of wind: it is a phenomenon unknown to them; they therefore afford security, at a particular season of the year, to vessels that might be otherwise exposed to the destructive hurricanes off the Isles of France and Bourbon.

Cuts and even gun-shot wounds heal uncommonly well here, and the climate, though necessarily hot, from its proximity to the equator, may be reckoned very healthy.

The inhabitants have very few wants, and are in general very poor; they have no money, and the little traffic they have is carrying on in cotton, at so many pounds to the dollar; consequently, they do not care about selling it, and there is only two or three inhabitants that can collect it in any quantity, and they are the only people that ever can realize property upon these islands. It seems of little consequence to them, as I do not think there are any five men of the whole who have an idea of ever quitting the island. The principal people here say, their only reason for coming to settle at these islands was, to live retired from the world, and gain a bare existence; some of them unfortunate, and had lost all their property, and were disgusted with the world. After remaining some time, they found the cotton-plant grow very luxuriant, and have carried on the cultivation of it to a certain extent; and some of them now have from 150 to 200 slaves at work, and will be soon men of fortune. The climate is such that they have little occasion for clothes; their principal wants are some white cloth and some blue dungaree, or *blue cloth* (*Pondicherry*). The slaves wear nothing but a small piece of blue cloth; I should think one yard would serve them a year; they pay no kind of respect to dress; you will see the most respectable amongst them going without shoes, and some of them with half-shoes tied on their feet with strings: all this is from custom, and having no communication with the world.

Notwithstanding, the people in general live very well, are rather hospitable, and have abundance at their tables; but it is chiefly the produce of their own plantations.

That these islands were of great importance to France, while that power possessed those of France and Bourbon, there cannot be the least doubt, not only as affording facilities for the annoyance of our trade in the East, but, also, as being admirably placed to keep up a constant communication between those islands and the Court of Persia, if the latter should, at any time, have entered into the hostile views of our enemy, against the British power. But, that any material advantages are likely to accrue, either to the colony of the Isle of France, or to Great Britain in general,

from intercourse with or possession of the Seychelle Islands, other than that of keeping the enemy out of them, I cannot possibly foresee.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

Before I close, I shall beg leave to call your attention to the Admiralty Islands, lying a small distance to the S. W. of Seychelle Islands.

This groupe is so exceedingly ill placed in all charts, both with respect to longitude, and their bearings from each other, that no vessel can navigate the sea with safety in that neighbourhood; whereas, if a couple of small schooners were employed by Government a few months, in surveying them, their actual position would be easily ascertained; and, if an European vessel, in consequence of such survey, be preserved from shipwreck, more than the expense of the survey (independent of preserving men's lives) will have been saved.

Live Cattle.—There are about two hundred head of bullocks and about one hundred sheep; the inhabitants could spare, to ships in distress, about twenty bullocks, and about sixty sheep: it would take some years to replace the latter.

Poultry.—One hundred dozen of ducks, fowls, and turkeys might be procured here. There are no other animals of any kind upon these islands, but rats, which are in abundance; there is no game of any kind, and but few birds; pigeons, doves and perroquets, seem the principal. There is no wheat grows in these islands; they raise Indian corn, cassada-root, and a sufficient quantity of rice, just to supply their own wants, and feed their slaves; but I do not think at any time you could purchase ten bags of rice: the whole of the inhabitants might collect ten thousand pounds weight in grain, out of their different stores, to ships in distress.

There is a great variety of fish at all these islands, and seemingly very fine; salt is very scarce, consequently they are only for immediate use.

SAN-YU-LOW;

OR, THE THREE DEDICATED ROOMS.

A Tale, translated from the Chinese, by J. F. Davies, Esq. of the Honourable Company's China Establishment.

[The Editor has great pleasure in introducing to the readers of the Asiatic Journal the following translation from the Chinese, by Mr. J. F. Davies, son of Samuel Davies, Esq. the Director. The translation places the talents and industry of Mr. Davies in a favourable point of view, and is in itself a laudable example of useful zeal, in a gentleman placed on the Chinese Establishment, to become acquainted with the language of the country. As a romance of the people to whom it belongs, the tale is eminently characteristic; and the value of such works as picture national manners, has too often been asserted, to be argued here. The succeeding portions of the "Three Dedicated Rooms," will follow in uninterrupted order.]

SECTION I.

ARGUMENT.—*The garden and pavilion are sold before they are finished. The purchasers greedily desire to possess the whole property.*

The ode says,

My house, having changed its owner, now belongs to a rich man,
Therefore I bundle my *kin** and my books under my arm, and go over to another village.
The lofty rooms, which I built myself, I myself dispose of;
Unwilling to ruin my posterity, by leaving them such extensive possessions.

Again :—

Within the period of an hundred years, it must have belonged to some other person;
And it is surely better to sell it while new, than when become old.
The pine trees, the bamboos, and the mei flowers must enter the account;
But my kin and my books, my dogs and my chickens, shall accompany me.
The scraps † of old verses stuck against the walls; for these he may fix his price.
For the wet-weather clothes,‡ hanging without, it is not worth while to bargain.
Hereafter, when, perhaps, I may come, during my leisure, to pay a visit,
The former master will be called the honoured guest.

The above detached lines, together with the regular stanzas, were composed by an eminent person, in the dynasty of Ming, who sold his house and built another. Selling one's house, however, is a troublesome sort of business; it cannot sufficiently be regretted. What is there of pleasure in it, that a man should compose all sorts of verses and rhymes on such a subject?

If you wish to know the nature of property in this world, learn that it is altogether transitory. There is not a river nor hill which remains unchanged for a thousand years; but there is not a house which remains unsold for an hundred. If you give it into the hands of your children and grand-children, they will deliver it to other persons with its value diminished. It is better oneself to seek a purchaser, before it is altogether destroyed: then, if you cannot sell it for its price, you still leave behind you the reputation of liberality. It will be said, "He knew well enough it was expensive, and therefore let it go cheap. He did it as a favour; it was not that he was taken in." If, on the contrary, your children or grand-children happen to sell it low, there soon arise plenty of discussions. It is said, "He has wasted the patrimony of his fathers, and is undutiful. He has dismembered what his ancestors loved, and is wicked. He knows not the difficulty of laying the foundation of a fortune, and is a fool." These three bad names are all that his ancestors, who founded the family, and accumulated the property, have delivered down to him. It is better not to have a single brick left you. Though the man, who has not enough land to stick an awl into, is the cause of his posterity acquiring their fortune with empty hands, they still obtain the credit of not having had an inch of ground as a step towards it. Those men, therefore, who are fathers and grand-fathers, when they have arrived at the end of their days, should turn round their heads and give a look at those who are coming after them. If, upon examination, they appear by their conduct to be unworthy children, it is better to get rid of the property at once; thus preventing their becoming the prodigal sons of a

* A musical instrument, common among the Chinese.

† It is usual in private houses to have labels suspended against the walls, on which are inscribed moral sentences, or verses from the ancient books. These are generally very obscure in their import.

‡ The Chinese, in rainy weather, use a sort of cloak, made of the leaves of some vegetable, from which the rain runs off, as if from a thatched roof, and completely shelters what is under. It is to these garments that the text alludes.

frugal father, and receiving the ridicule of mankind.

From ancient times down to the present, of those persons who have been particularly eminent for such good sense, there have been only two. The one was named Tang-yew; the other Yu-shin.* They, seeing that their sons were degenerate, and that afterwards, their property must inevitably be given up to other persons in a ruined state, thought it better to dispose of it with their own hands. There are still two lines of an old ode, which allude to this,—they say,

"Give splendid arms to grace the soldier's side;
"Give paints and patches to the beauteous bride."

If their posterity, they thought, disposed of it for them, it was most probable that they would not find a good receiver. Most inevitably one would contend and another tug, until they fought about it. To say nothing about their sons and wives having no place to live in, their very graves and tombs would not be secure from disturbance. If such then is the case with those who possess the empire, how much more so with the common people.

I am now going to speak of one person, who was eminent for sense, and of another, who was deficient; that they may serve as examples to the world. The patrimony of these two persons could not be compared to a tile on Tang-yew's house, or to a brick on Yu-shin's wall. But why, do I, in speaking of these two inferior men, make use of such a lofty comparison? The reason is, because of these two, the surname of one was Tang, of the other, Yu. Every one said, they were the descendants of Tang-yew, and Yu-shin; that they took the national appellation of those Emperors for their surnames; and that they were descended in a line from them. I therefore speak of the ancestors in delineating the descendants, in order to do justice to the original source.

The sensible man had all his ancestor's disposition; the stupid fellow had very little of the character of his family. They mutually diverged from each other, as the heavens from the abyss. How dissimilar branches sprung from the same stem will be perceived.

During the reign of Kea-tsing,* of the dynasty of Ming, in the province of Sze-chuen, the Foo† of Ching-too, and the Hëen of Ching-too, there lived a rich man in thriving circumstances. His surname was Tang; his epithet, Yŏ-chuen. This man had an immense quantity of land. Whenever he got any money, he delighted only in buying fields and purchasing ground. But he would build no houses; and of those family utensils which are in constant use, he would not buy one too many. With regard to clothes and food, they had no weight with him. His disposition was to make money by all sorts of means. As to his extensive property in rich lands, no sooner did they enter into his possession,

* These are the names of two famous emperors, the eighth and ninth from Fo-hi, the founder of the monarchy. The former of these two, after having reigned upwards of seventy years, resigned the throne to the latter; or, at least, made him an associate in the empire with himself. The latter again left the empire out of his own family.

* The eleventh emperor of this dynasty. He ascended the throne about the year 1521.

† The *foo* is a division of the province, or *seng*; and the *hëen* of the *foo*.

than the profits came in. They increased daily, as the moon towards her plenitude. Houses and furniture (he thought) are not only unprofitable, but there is a fear lest the god of fire* should destroy them, and in a moment they should become annihilated. If all the family have fine garments, there immediately come unpleasant fellows to borrow clothes. If there are plenty of victuals, one soon has people claiming acquaintance, and taking their seats in quest of food. There is nothing like being contented with coarse articles; people, in that case, will not be begging them.

He took fast hold of this idea, and, except in buying houses, would not spend so much as a *candareen* or a *cash*.† The state of his mind being thus, he could not be at rest with his niggardliness, but wanted also to steal a great name. He said, that he was descended from the Emperor Tang-yew; and that his ancestors had great celebrity. That they lived in a thatched house with mud steps; that what they lived upon was broth and Yuen wine;—that they used earthen jars and pots;—and that their garments were of cloth and deer-skins. The father being thus economical, his son could not but obey his precepts. People seeing him (the father) parsimonious in the extreme, began to scrutinize him behind his back, saying, "There is an ancient proverb, which says, 'If a man is very economical he must have a prodigal son.' He must inevitably have a successor who will turn things upside down; so that Tang's disposition to save will not descend." Unexpectedly, however, the son imitated his father. From his earliest years he commenced a scholar, seeking preferment by all sorts of means; and was a titular Sew-tsae.* In his eating and drinking, he did not seek for luxury; in his clothes he wished not for a superabundance; in his instruments of amusement he did not aim at the best. It was only on the subject of houses that he differed from his other desires. There indeed, he was not contented with economy. To look at the house in which he lived, it was like any rich man's necessary. He was quite ashamed of it. He wanted to be building fine houses, but was afraid to begin, lest the means could not be obtained. He had heard people say, that to buy an old house was better than to build a new one; therefore, in a consultation with his father, he said, "If we can buy a handsome house, which will be fit for us to live in, we may then look for a garden, and build a library in it, such as may suit our wish." Yo-chuen, desiring much to become a Fung keun,† wished only to flatter his son, and, without being aware, deviated from his constant opinion. He said, in answer, "There is no necessity to be in a hurry; in this

* Hwuy-lŏ, the spirit which is supposed to preside over fire.

† These are the European names for the *fuen* and *le*. The former is one hundredth part of the *leang*, or ounce of silver; and the latter, one tenth of the former, or one thousandth part of the leang.

* The lowest literary title. The next above it is *kiujin*; and the next above that, *tsin-sze*. The three first of the *tsin-sze*, at each examination, which is always conducted by the Emperor himself, are called *chang-yuen*, *tan-hwa*, and *pang-yen*.

† The fathers of persons possessing eminent rank are thus called.

street is a handsome house and garden. It is not yet completely built; but the day of its being finished must inevitably be the day of its sale; you and I will just wait awhile." The son said, " When people want to sell houses, they do not build: when they build houses, they do not intend to sell them. Where is the probability that, when they have finished building, they intend to sell the house?" Yo-chuen said, " Pray where did you get that crotchet? The man who possesses ten thousand pieces of gold may build a house which costs him only one thousand. But if a man's possessions in houses and lands are half and half, he may be said to be a large tree without a root, which must inevitably be blown down when the wind comes. Then how much more may this man, who, without possessing an hundred acres in land, suddenly builds a house with a thousand rooms, be called a tree without a root? He truly will not wait for the wind's blowing, but will tumble down of himself! How can there be any question about it?"

The son, hearing these words, said, that they were very true; and, as before, accorded with his father. He went seeking only for land, and did not come to ask about houses. He wished that the other man would soon have finished building; in order, that the present owner being gone, he might give the finishing stroke instead of him. The rich man's plans proved successful: the result justified his words. There are two lines of the " She-king," which are applicable to the case,—

" The nest one bird constructs with anxious toil,
" Ere long another seizes as her spoil."

He, who was building the house, was descended from Chunghwa. His surname was Yu, his name Haou, and his epithet Soochin. He was one who delighted in reading books of poetry; but did not seek to be an eminent scholar. From the indolence of his disposition, he had a great aversion to any office; and was not cut out for being a Mandarin. He therefore detached his thoughts from a great name, and entirely gave himself up to odes and wine, and by these means could not but be reduced to beggary.

During his whole life, he had scarcely any other delight than in arranging and building gardens and summer-houses. From the beginning of the year to the end, not a day passed without his advancing the work. The house which he was now building, he wished to be of the highest perfection, and not of the common order; he said, " Let other men have their fine fields and their numerous acres: pleasures and riches were the concerns of others; on him they had no influence." There were only three things in which he truly took an interest, and which he was determined to have of the best quality. These three were, the house which he inhabited in the day, the bed in which he slept at night, and the coffin in which he was to be laid up after death. Having these ideas in his breast*, he went on with the work of earth† and wood, labouring continually at it, in an indefatigable manner.

(To be continued.)

* The Chinese, like some other eastern anatomists, suppose the heart to be the seat of ideas.

† The Chinese houses are built, in a great measure, of mud. Hence a bricklayer is called *Ne shwuy tseang,* " an earth and water workman."

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

(No. I.)

HINDU ARTIFICE.

A late Bombay paper gives the following, as an extract of a letter from an officer to his friend :—

I was travelling, says the writer, with a party of officers and a guard of Sepoys ; we stopped to refresh ourselves, and, among the inhabitants of a village, who came out to view us as objects of curiosity, one fellow was so unusually audacious as to force himself into the tent where we were dining, using strange gestures, and making an extravagant noise. Having in vain endeavoured to learn his meaning, we ordered him out ; he refused to go, and we then ordered the palanquin-bearers in attendance to force him out. On his being thus removed to a short distance from our tent, we soon heard a confused noise and lamentation, and were informed that this fellow, who pretended to be a devotee, had swooned away from the effect of pollution, in being touched by our palanquin-bearers, who were parrias.

We rather laughed at this account. Louder lamentations were heard, and word was brought that the man was dead ; we went out, and found a great many people assembled round the body, lamenting and complaining loudly of the outrage. It became necessary to order our Sepoys under arms, and the servants to be on their guard. We sent for the head man of the village, and the body was thoroughly examined by the natives, and pronounced to be dead. There certainly appeared no visible signs of life, but the trifling injury he could have received by the handling, to overcome merely his own resistance, and the absurdity of a man's dying from the effect of fancied pollution, added to my experience of their powers of deception, perfectly satisfied my mind that this fellow was an impostor.

Desiring my brother officers to leave the business to my management, I acquainted the natives that I had an infallible mean of knowing whether the man was dead or not ; that, if there was the least spark of life remaining, since the body had received no injury, I could restore him, though the remedy would be exceedingly severe. They wanted to remove him, but this I would not suffer, well knowing they might make any report they pleased concerning his death, and create much trouble.

I laid hold of his hand, and was some time before I could feel a pulse, which completely satisfied me ; but I kept my own counsel. Again the people pressed forward tumultuously, with an apparent design to carry away the body by force ; but, ordering the Sepoys to advance with fixed bayonets, I made them retire to a distance, suffering only the head man to remain. In vain did I endeavour to persuade them that the man counterfeited, until, finding nothing else would do, I assured them I possessed powers they had no conception of, and, without touching the body again, I would convince them of the man being still alive, by

drawing a flame from his body, which they should see, and which would continue burning and consuming him, unless he arose from the earth. My brother officers listened with nearly as much attention as the natives.

I sent my Dubash, Punnapa, to enjoin silence to the multitude, as a miracle was going to be performed by an European Bramin, which he assured them I was, (knowing I had officiated as chaplain).

Ordering my travelling escritoir to be brought, I placed it near the man's head, and took from it a wax taper, a small match, and little bottle, articles I carried for the convenience of getting a light when wanted: I also took out a bit of sealing wax, wrapped within a piece of white paper; I then directed all to be silent while the ceremony was performing, under pain of their being struck with death. Having had this explained by Punnapa to the chiefs, and by them again to the people, I was well satisfied the dead man heard and understood the whole, by slight involuntary twitchings I saw in his muscles.

When all was quiet, I began by walking slowly round the extended body four times, laying one of the four articles each time at his feet, uttering with a solemn loud voice the following five words, that happened to occur, "*Omne bene non sine pœna.*" I believe that the fall of a pin might have been heard while I was performing this mummery.

Having managed with tolerable seriousness, I took up all the articles, stood across the man, and raising both my arms as high as I could reach, called aloud, "silence!" Then, bending over the body, I held the match in my right hand, the wax taper in my left, and, drawing the cork from the bottle of phosphorus, just above his navel, at the moment I applied the match to light it, as it were, from his body, I began to sing, "God save great George our King;" but the instant the flame was seen, there was such a yell of "Ah, paw, swaamee! Ah, paw, swaamee!" as completely drowned all my fine singing. Lighting my taper, I proceeded with my work, by melting the sealing wax and dropping it hot close above his navel; but the poor fellow had not patience to stay for more than two or three good drops of my miraculous wax, before he jumped up and ran away, bellowing and clawing his belly, without stopping to thank me for his cure, or answering the calls of others, until he got within the village.

That the fellow had heard and understood what passed, with my declaration that I possessed a power to draw forth a flame from his body, was evident; and I depended on the sudden attack of the burning wax on so tender a part, heightened by his own imagination, to overthrow all the obstinacy of trick, and produce some such effect as would satisfy us he was not dead; what his particular aim was, it might be difficult to make out."

Rajah's Palace at Candy.

The town of Candy is a poor miserable place, about two miles long, and consists of one principal street, terminated by the palace at the upper end. There are many lesser streets branching off, but of no great length. The palace is built with a sort of chunam or ce-

ment, perfectly white, with stone gateways. It contains a great many rooms, painted in a grotesque manner, and many of the walls covered with pier glasses. The houses of the town are mean and low, but their foundations are raised in such a manner, or rather the street is so sunk, that they seem lofty to passengers. The palace consists of two enclosed squares, one within the other; and in the inner are the royal apartments, where the court is held, and audiences given.

White cement for the walls, and tiles for the roofs, are luxuries, it appears, reserved for the royal palaces in Candy alone. The following account of the palace abovementioned, is contained in an extract of a letter, dated at Candy.

Extract of a Letter dated Candy, 14th February 1815.

His excellency crossed the river at Gonaruah yesterday, slept at the King's Granary, near that place, and this day entered Candy: he occupies an octagon pavilion, in a palace not unworthy of a Malabar prince.

My post is the haram, below which it communicates by a private stair-case and trap-door, with the pavilion over head, which formerly was the king's apartment, and a very beautiful one it is.—The prospect from it is an amphitheatre of hills, quite close,—a spacious tank, with a summer-house in the middle, and two other royal residences on the opposite side, in one of which (and not this where we are), the king has lately resided.

The palace is a structure of considerable magnificence, according to the native taste, that is massiness of wall, and extent of area. The interior is an endless labyrinth of apartments, great and small, excessively filthy at present, and in many places in decay. Remains of splendour, however, are every where to be found, in massy gilded brass ornaments, the manufacture and workmanship of some place where the arts are in a more flourishing condition than I apprehend they have ever been in Candy. Here, however, I must give you Adikar Molligoode's history of the place—he was gentleman-usher, showing the lions. The centre apartment, he says, is built on the very spot which an ancient king first pitched upon, and laid the foundation stone, not only of the palace, but what is now Candy. He was, it seems, the king of some distant province (where the place, or when the time, I hope you will not inquire, nor exact any proofs of the story) and having in a hunting-match been led (as King James unto the Trossacks) to this spot, he found a rattan-bush of several (I think four) sprigs, one leaning towards the ferry of Cattoogastotte, one toward Gonaruah, one toward Heywelle, and one to some other quarter. The hounds pursued a hare into this bush, which was *her palace;* and when she got there, she shewed them it was also her castle, for she turned and made battle, and kept her open mouthed pursuers at bay, till the king came up, and from the singularity of the circumstance, he chose this spot for his capital. Here ends the legend. I dare say there are many current that are equally flimsy, but few I apprehend can be more so. At all events, the successors of his Majesty have lost the moral of the tradition, and forgotten that the capital of their kingdom was founded in memorial of a brave defence.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—You will much oblige many of the friends of Major-General Gillespie, by inserting in your Journal the following verses, composed and sung *ex tempore* in a favourite room which the General had erected at Bangalore, by a Lady who had lately visited the beautiful but fatal valley of *Doon*.—It was sung to the old National Air. N.

Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon,
How late your scenes so peaceful smiled;
How sweetly bloomed your mountain-rose.*
In spotless white so soft and mild!
But now, ensanguined be thy flower,
And fatal be thy banks, fair vale!
While sad, amid the blooming braes,
Resounds the soldier's mournful wail!
How lately burned our hero's soul
In Glory's fatal, bright career!
Ah, Doon, thy bosom now entombs
The heart that never knew a fear!
Ye banks and braes of bloody Doon,
Ah, woe the while, ye're Rollo's tomb!
But, with his sacred blood embrued,
Your glens shall know immortal bloom!

MEDITATION AT WELTEVREDEN.

THE evening gun proclaims the close of day,
The nightly picquets to their post retire,
And sternly challenge all who pass their way,
Or roam unlicenced till the morning's fire.

But still, in yonder hut together met,
Upon the fatness of the land to dine,
A jovial band their thirsty whistles wet,
And drown each care in bowls of rosy wine.

While the gay song and sounds of lively glee,
At which ev'n Cynics are compelled to smile,
And social wit, from envious satire free,
With harmless mirth the tedious hours beguile.

Till, hark! the sentries walk their midnight round,
The waning moon a feeble lustre throws,
And all is hushed, except the pleasing sound,
Where the deep stream through sluices rushing flows.

The sleeping youth now calmly finds repose,
Forgets the drill--that pleasant social place,
Hears not musquitoes buzzing round his nose,
Nor heeds their feeding on his chubby face.

Unconscious he of passion's mad career,
And careless of ambition's anxious roam,
His memory, true to those he held most dear,
In fancy leads him to the scenes of home.

Delightful dreams--the best and only friend
Of those who suffer from misfortune's blow,
Ye soothe the heart by misery o'erwhelm'd
And form its greatest, fairest hope below!

But ah—no home, nor haunts of youthful days,
Delight the wanderer on Java's shore,
He treads no longer o'er the broom clad braes,
And tastes the happiness of home no more.

No more the cold, reviving air of dawn,
Renews with ruddy health his pallid face;
No more the loud and joy inspiring horn,
Invites him to the pleasures of the chase.

Nor can he now, at winter eve retire,
While rages loud the pelting storm abroad,
To join the happy circle round the fire,
That graced his first and best beloved abode.

Yet, e'en in Java, we possess some joys,
Unknown to those who dwell in happier climes.
And amid scenes where every pleasure cloys,
Can find a listless idle hour for rhimes.

Placed above want, we spurn the anxious care,
That checks the generous feelings of the soul;
And, scorning pelf, we wander free as air;
Devoted to the sex and to the bowl.

* The valley is literally overrun with wild white roses.

To us no matter how the coffee sells,
If *Grey* or *Wellesley* hold the helm of state;
We canvas only for the smiles of belles,
And scorn alike contention and debate.

Away, then, melancholy thoughts, away,
Your threat'ning prospects but as bugbears prove;
I will be chearful as the summer's day,
To meet the smiles of friendship and of love.

A. C.

A MALAY PASTORAL.

THE eye* of day his burning orb declines,
And veil'd in clouds in milder splendour [shines,
Perennial odours load the passing gale,
And balmy sweets from every shrub exhale.
The tall *Pinang* † her crowded head displays,
While ripening clusters mock my idle [gaze;
Queen of the palmy race, *Kalapa* ‡ see,
Extend her branched arms and court the breeze.
From yonder *Durean* what sweet perfume
Exhales around, what flowers unnumbered bloom!
Broad is the eye—the Senna-tree unfolds
Her beauteous arms, and blossoms into gold.
Arise, my fair, beneath yon *Mangusteen!*
Blest with perpetual verdure, ever green,
Inhale the coffee's aromatic fume,
And view of nature the perennial bloom.
There will we sit, and mark, devoid of care,
What insect myriads people all the air;
Mark where yon sun his western course declines,
And paints with golden tints the pepper- [vines.
While safe from danger, here, we need not fear
A tyrant's rage, or robber's cruel spear;
His venomed creese no midnight murderer draws,
Safe in the bosom of the British laws.
No more the pointed spear usurps the plain,
Nor waving creeses cast a horrid gleam;
The thunder of the war is heard no more,
And smiling peace descends on Java's shore.
Rebellion drooping, dies before her wand,
And bounteous Ceres decks the happy land.
Hail to Britannia's race, the first of men,
Arts, arms, and science flourish in their train;
Malayan tongues shall long repeat their name,
Malayan songs perpetuate their fame.
So, when yon northern star extends sublime,
His pallid beam on Europe's chilly clime;
In northern isles, to beauty's beam unknown,
When rigid nature hardens into stone;
Then, where 'tis said the stream forgets to flow,
Nor verdure decks the plain, nor flowrets [blow;
Far happier we enjoy the smiling day,
And charm with cheering drug * life's cares away.
But see, in sable dress athwart the sky,
Yon rising cloud foretells a tempest nigh;
Bright is the flash from heaven, a semblance fair,
To drive away the demon of the air;
The moon half-seen displays her paler fire,
And evening shades compel us to retire.

G. P.

* The Malay expression for the sun.
† The betel-tree. ‡ The cocoa-nut.

* Opium.

DULNESS IN INDIA.

(From Calcutta, a Poem.†)

A. Some, fixed to business, scarce a respite catch
From laboured periods of the long dis- [patch;
But those unfettered by official chains
Might find an endless feast for curious brains;
And though not equal to such deep re- [search
As should leave studious Colebrooke ‡ in the lurch,

† *Calcutta* is said to be the production of Captain Majendie, son of the estimable Bishop of Bangor, and late Aid-de-camp to the Commander of the Forces in Bengal. This poem was printed in London a short time since; but its circulation has been chiefly confined to Calcutta, where its descriptions and allusions more forcibly strike its readers. It is, however, distinguished by ease and sprightliness of manner, local information, and a habit of observing, such as entirely removes the author out of the class of *dullards*, so well described in the extract above, and evinces the justice of his assertion, in an early part of the poem, that "we have poets in the East;" though we persuade ourselves that the remainder of the couplet will not be applicable to Captain Majendie :—

Poets we have, or amateurs at least,
Who sing unheard, and wither in the East.

Ed.

‡ A gentleman highly distinguished for his learned and indefatigable investigation of that most obscure subject, Hindoo Mythology,—and author of a valuable work on the husbandry of Bengal. Mr. Colebrooke's talents and integrity have placed him in the honourable and important situation of Member of the Supreme Council.

Might humbly rove, instructed and
amused, [rused—
'Midst customs traced, and character pe-
Mark how unpierced from age to age exist
The darksome veils of superstition's mist,
The pious gloom that skreens from truth's
fair ray
Millions that grope in error's miry way.
B. How few have wit or patience to ex-
plore [many more;
Depths so profound! *A.* There might be
And thought, thus turned, might usefully
engage
A grain of prudence in conversion's rage,
Mock the vain hope that reason will pre-
vail
With rapid magic o'er th' established tale,
Nor yield assent to miracles performed
By tongues and brains with inspiration
warmed;
On prodigies enthusiasts may descant—
Let sense and time be substitutes for rant!
B. Some worthy men, estranged from
serious thought, [brought:
Scarce carry home the knowledge that they
As he, who, urged to exercise his pen
On Easter-lore, on manners and on men,
Illumed his sire with many a precious hint,
And stole from Guthrie* what we read in
print. [lend
A. 'T is no small treat to see a circle
Its ears and credence to a prating friend,
On each long tale with mute attention
hang, [harangue—
Blind thro' the wanderings of the wise
When he from whom th' untravelled party
Ideas so just of Asiatic scenes, [gleans
Has seen, perhaps, how wondrous in his
range! [change,
At midway house his smoking cattle
When posting up to peep at Barrackpore†,
Just sixteen miles of Asia, and no more!
Here too, (and what's more likely?)
damp and dark
December's fogs may settle o'er the park,
Shut the dull prospect, and obtusely hide
The spire ‡ that rises o'er the muddy tide.
The morrow's light on crowded course
may gleam, [theme;"
Bets "all the go," and racers "all the
Our traveller too the sporting group may
join,
Urged by impatience of superfluous coin,
Discuss the merits of a favourite stud,
And warmly talk of "figure, bone, and
blood;"
His evening hour at theatre* may pass,
Well pleas'd to grin at comedy or farce.
And taste the sarcasm keen a prologue
drops
At tickets sold to amateurs† in shops.
More need he see? Enough of India's
land!
His tour is o'er—his intellects expand!
With deep remark well qualified, of course,
To spin the tangles of a learn'd discourse,
Through Asia's motley tribes to ramble
fast, [cast;
Their customs varying with the varying
All will admit no day is idly spent,
That makes him master of a continent:
And those who owe to such a source their
views
Of Eastern life, of Moslems, and Hindoos,
May cry in raptur'd ign'rance, "Far he
strayed, [veyed!"
Their manners noted, and their states sur-
More favoured he! whose pilgrimage we
track [tack‡;
From western Sutledge to remote Cut-
Who, blind to all that rationally spurs
To taste the sweets that travelling confers,
Stage after stage, through jungle or o'er
plain, [mane,
His eyes fixed constant on his horse's
To new ideas all access denies,
Or sees new customs only to despise:
Alike to him all places and all men,
He marches, eats, and sleeps—and off
again:

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* A young man, on his arrival at Madras, has the credit for this very diffident act. If he could not instruct, he was at least cautious not to mislead.

† A station for a brigade of native troops, and the seat of the Governor-General's country residence. The park, as interesting as good taste could make it in so flat and unvaried a country, is embellished with some fine and curious trees, and well situated on the bank of the Hoogley.

‡ The church of Serampore, once a Danish settlement, stands upon the opposite bank, and may be seen to particular advantage, from a bench in the park, upon which it opens through a long vista.

* Theatricals have long been the rage of Barrackpore; and some very spirited and correct performers belonging to corps stationed there, have at various times attracted full audiences from Calcutta, to a small but tastefully decorated theatre.

† Mr. T. will excuse this allusion to his excellent prologue to the play of the Minor, performed December 1809.

‡ A province bounded by the Bay of Bengal, and the most southern district under the presidency of Calcutta.

Four days encamped where Delhi's * ruins crave
A pitying sigh to splendour in its grave,
Within the walls he never cares to trace
The faded brilliancy of Timur's race;
Nor, if he treads the Musjud's † marbled floor,
Marks the grand archway o'er the brazen door;
Still less can feel, of Indian cities sick,
A taste for mouldering piles of broken brick.
Of Agra's Tarze what matters it to know?
"They say 't is noble, and it may be so;
But give me, gods! to catch in spacious tent,
My hookah's breath, and chillum's grateful scent—
And, valuing stations more for meats than stones,
Prefer good feeds to any royal bones!"

INDIAN SERVANTS.

(From the same.)

A. You rise, no doubt, in irritable plight,
And suffering servants pay for every bite:
Theirs is the luck in dumb surprise to list
Your broken jargon,‡ and to feel your fist;
Cuffed here, kicked there, the pond'ring blockhead reels,
And scarcely knows his headpiece from his heels.
B. What, when all dressing order they invert,
First handing you a waistcoat, then a shirt,
In the same hose your legs and arms would shove,
And scarcely know a stocking from a glove:
When steeped in bang, § till wonderfully bright,
Their wits three sable loggerheads unite,
Matured in dullness by experience long,
And perfect in the knack of doing wrong,
What man with temper cast in happiest mould
But gives his tongue free liberty to scold?
A. Yet spare the hand; nor let impatience break
With rage or sourness o'er each slight mistake,
Lest, much indulged, as peevishness takes root,
Frowns, oaths, and blows bespeak the human brute,
A cruel coward, venting passion's fit,
On trembling servants, patient to submit,
And shunned by those whose better nature * fears
Days of harsh servitude, and long arrears.
B. Oh for an English John, a country dunce,
Whose busy hands do twenty things at once,
Who feels no sad compunction of remorse
To wait at table, or to clean a horse;
Who pleads no cast, a frivolous excuse,
Nor thinks the worst of ills—to be of use!
Yet sweet, ah sweet, on sofa's length to loll,
While zeal officious treats you as a doll!
A. In Lethe's stream how deeply has he sought
A long oblivion of all English thought,
Who *loves* the swarms that round the toilet press,
And paw the torpid limbs of helplessness;
Be his the lot accursed in glass to view
The sallow glories of a bilious hue;
In his wan cheek no healthy redness glow,
But well scratched bumps attest the nightly foe!
Him did a land, a happy land produce,
Where, Gothic notion! limbs are thought of use;
Where the same hand unaided and alone,
(So much the body boasts a manly tone,)
Strange to assert, can properly arrange
The parts component of a daily change!

* The environs of this celebrated city suggest the most humiliating reflections on the frailty of all human grandeur. The interior, like all other Indian cities, contains a striking medley of magnificence and wretchedness. If the latter predominates, there is still much to attract and gratify curiosity. Old Bernier, in 1663, wrote, "C'est à raison de ces misérables maisons de terre et de paille, que je ne considère presque Delhi, que comme plusieurs villages joints ensemble." See page 18.

† The grand mosque, which is the great ornament of the city.

‡ On the first establishment of a young man in India, some allowances ought to be made for the unfortunate domestics, whose ill fate it is to be taxed with a greater portion of stupidity than actually oppresses them. When the master is unintelligible, are the servants likely to be unperplexed?

§ The effects of bang, a preparation from the leaf of a species of wild hemp, are—"to confound the understanding, set the imagination loose, and induce a kind of folly and forgetfulness." With this common stimulant, the native ssrvants are too apt to fortify themselves against the cares and calamities of servitude.

* Servants of real utility and intelligence will seldom be found in the establishment of a harsh, capricious, and tyrannical master. The scum and refuse of India will endure much for a livelihood; but as a native of any respectability expects to be treated as a human being, he naturally shuns a service of violence and cruelty.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its Dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India; comprising a View of the Afghaun Nation, and a History of the Dooraunee Monarchy. By the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, Resident at the Court of Poona, and late Envoy to the King of Caubul. Royal 4to. pp. 675. Price £3. 3*s*. Longman and Co. London, 1815.

If there ever was a period of British Indian history the features of which could justify the reproach of the orator, that posterity would be able to discern no traces of our dominion in Asia, other than would have been left by the tiger and oran-otang*, that period has, at least, found its termination; a government, orderly, mild, conciliatory, and even paternal, is extended over the millions of subjects who have fallen under our sway; splendid monuments of our arts have been raised in the cities of which we have become the masters: institutions of learning have been founded, and have prospered in settlements which pretend to no higher purposes than those of commerce, and amidst the distractions of politics, the bustle of arms, and the fatigues of judicial duties; and, the intellectual labours which have shown themselves scattered with no sparing hand, among the civil and military servants of the Company, have rendered our sovereignty and our traffic on the banks of the Indus and the Ganges, occasions of the most splendid additions to European knowledge. In this place it would be tedious to recall, in support of the last observation, the titles of the many and able works with which the writers alluded to have enriched the circle of literature, and among which the volume before us commands no middling place. But it is impossible to sit down in the commencement of a review of English publications relating to Asia, without recollecting the distinguished rank to which, among the productions of our press, this class of books has long since attained; without adverting, in mental excursion, to the list of those, which, even within a recent portion of time, have appeared; and without exultingly anticipating, from the names of those, who, by their past labours have given promise of their future, and who still live to do honour to themselves and their country, a succession of articles to embellish and enrich this department of the Asiatic Journal.

The kingdom of Cabul, of which Mr. Elphinstone's work professes to contain an account, is—in the understanding of the author, and probably in the colloquial language of British India, that country which has hitherto been described in our books as the empire of the Afghans, and of which empire the province or vice-royalty of Cabul is, in reality an integral but diminutive portion. The attention which we shall pay to this work will sufficiently evince the value we set on it, and our extracts will more than

* Edmund Burke.

justify the respect with which it will thus be seen to inspire us; but, to avoid that confusion which attends an unsettled use and reception of words and names, (a confusion which it is a writer's first interest to avoid, and a critic's first duty to detect, reprove, and remove), we do not hesitate to begin our minuter observations by finding fault with the very title page, and by endeavouring to assist the reader, by aid of explanations, more conveniently to connect the information he is to derive from the pen of Mr. E. with that which he has previously obtained from earlier authors. We have in view particularly, the substitution, as we consider it, of the words "Kingdom of Caubul and its Dependencies," for the "Empire of the Afghans," or for "Afghanistan and its Dependencies *;" and the words "Dooraunee Monarchy," for the older and not less accurate denomination of "Abdalli." We add, at the same time, that we shall not, in the course of our remarks, follow the new orthography of Mr. E.; a subject this, however, on which, while we reserve to ourselves the privilege of saying a few words before we close our account of his book, it is but just to cite, in this place, the candid acknowledgments which the author has not omitted to make:—

I have a few words to say on the spelling of the proper names. It is always difficult to represent Asiatic words in our characters, and this is increased in the present instance by the want of a uniform system. Lieutenant Macartney had adopted Dr. Gilchrist's orthography, which is perhaps the best extant for the accurate expression of Asiatic sounds, and which is also by far the most generally current in India; but as it is little known in Europe, I have given a table of the powers it assigns to the letters; which will enable the reader to pronounce all the words where it is made use of*. I myself used no particular alphabet, but endeavoured to express all words in our letters without altering the sounds which they usually have in English. This plan, however, has led to some inconvenience, for, as I was guided entirely by my ear, and as the same sounds can be expressed by different letters, there was nothing to fix the scheme I had adopted in my memory; and, in consequence, when a word recurred after a long interval, I frequently changed the spelling without designing it. This evil was increased by the many interruptions I was exposed to, which at different times obliged me to suspend my proceedings for many months together; and my attempts to reconcile the inconsistencies thus produced, have rather increased than removed the confusion. The most material words, however, are pretty uniformly spelled, and I hope no great embarrassment will arise from the irregularity of the others.

Taking, then, the phrase of the "Kingdom of Caubul" as equivalent, in the understanding of Mr. E. to that of the "Kingdom" or "Empire of the Afghans" (and, if our preference of the latter phrase required support, we have only to turn over the title-page of Mr. E. and observe, that in the titles given to four out of the five books into

* Peshawer, the Royal city at which Mr. E. found the king, is situated in Afghanistan itself, or Afghanistan Proper, said to be called by the natives Pokhtunkha.

* Dr. Gilchrist has given the following table for the vowels, each of which is *invariably* to be pronounced as it is in the English words written over it:—

Ball	Sun	There	Beer	Bill	Poll	Poor	Our	Dry
A	U	E	Ee	I	O	Oo	Ou	Y

The consonants are, I believe, pronounced as in English, except C and G, which are always hard.

The signs Gh and Kh are added, and represent the first, the sound of the Persian Ghine, which is nearly the same as a Northumberland man would give to R; and the second represents the Persian Khe, and has a resemblance to the Scottish and Irish ch in loch, a lake. It is to be observed, that when a consonant is repeated it is to be pronounced double. Thus dd is not to be pronounced singly as in paddock, but doubly as in mad-dog.

which his work is divided, as well as those of an infinity of chapters contained in them, the name of "Caubul" scarcely occurs, while every thing is made to belong to the "Afghauns," "Afghaunistaun," and the "Afghaun nation,") we may quote as preliminary information for the reader, Mr. E.'s account of the situation and boundaries of the country of which we are to speak, described in the work itself, (though the terms are immediately changed in the text,) as the "situation and boundaries of Afghaunistaun." Previous writers have told us, that Afghanistan may be reckoned from N. to S. at three hundred and fifty miles in length; and, from E. to W. counting westward from the Indus, at three hundred miles in average breadth :—

It is difficult to fix the limits of the kingdom of Caubul. The countries under the sovereignty of the King of Caubul once extended sixteen degrees in longitude, from Sirhind, about one hundred and fifty miles from Delly, to Meshhed, about an equal distance from the Caspian sea. In breadth they reached from the Oxus to the Persian gulph, a space including thirteen degrees of latitude, or nine hundred and ten miles.

But this great empire has, of late, suffered a considerable diminution, and the distracted state of the government prevents the King's exercising authority even over several of the countries which are still included in his dominions. In this uncertainty I shall adopt the test made use of by the Asiatics themselves, and shall consider the King's sovereignty as extending over all the countries in which the Khootba* is read, and the money coined in his name.

In this view the present kingdom of Caubul extends from the west of Heraut in longitude 62°, to the eastern boundary of Cashmeer, in longitude 77° east, and from the mouth of the Indus, in latitude 24°, to the Oxus, in latitude 37° north.

The whole space included between those lines of latitude and longitude, does not belong to the King of Caubul, and it will hereafter appear, that of those which may be considered as annexed to his crown, many owe him but a nominal obedience.

This kingdom is bounded on the east by Hindostan, in which it however comprehends Cashmeer, and the countries on the left bank of the Indus. On the south it may be coarsely said to have the Persian gulph; and on the west, a desart extends along the whole of the frontiers. Its northern frontier is formed by the mountains of the eastern Caucasus, which are, however included within the western part of the boundary there formed by the Oxus.

According to the nomenclature of our latest maps*, it comprehends Afghaunistaun and Segistan, with part of Khorasan and of Makran; Balk, with Tokarestaun and Kilen; Kuttore, Caubul, Candahar, Sindy, and Cashmeer; together with a portion of Lahore, and the greater part of Moultan.

Further on :—

I am now enabled to describe the complicated limits of the country of the Afghauns. On the north it has Hindoo Coosh, and the Paropamisan range. The Indus is its boundary on the east, as long as that river continues near the hills; that is, as far as lat. 32° 20′. The plain on the right bank of the Indus, south of lat. 32° 20′, is inhabited by Beloches; but the chain of Solimaun, with its subordinate ranges, and the country immediately at their base, belongs to the Afghauns. The hills, which have been mentioned, as bounding Seeweestaun on the north, form the southern limits of the country of the Afghauns. The Afghaun country immediately to the north of these mountains, does not at first extend so far west as to reach the Table land of Kelaut; but it afterwards shoots past it on the north, and reaches to the desart, which is its north-western boundary. It is difficult to render this irregular boundary

* The Khootba is a part of the Mahommedan service, in which the king of the country is prayed for. Inserting a prince's name in the Khootba, and inscribing it on the current coin, are reckoned in the East the most certain acknowledgment of sovereignty.

* Arrowsmith's Asia, 1801.

intelligible; but, it is still more so to give in a general description, a notion of the countries which it comprehends. They are so various in their level, climate, soil, and productions, that I shall not attempt at present to distinguish them; but shall only remark, that the whole of Afghaunistaun, west of the range of Solimaun, is a table land, lying higher than most of the neighbouring countries. Hindoo Coosh, which is its northern bulwark, looks down on the low lands of Bulkh. On the east, it is equally elevated above the still lower plain of the Indus. On the south, it overlooks Seeweestaun; and the deep valley of Bolaun, on the south-west, runs between it and Belochistaun. On the west, indeed, it slopes gradually down to the desart; and, on the north-west, it loses its appearance of elevation before the Paropamisan mountains. The table land of Kelaut, ought perhaps to be considered as a continuation of that I have just described; but, the low country, extending to the desart, and the valley of Belaun, so nearly divide them, that it will be convenient to treat them as separate. The Afghauns have no general name for their country; but, that of Afghaunistaun, which was probably first employed in Persia, is frequently used in books, and is not unknown to the inhabitants of the country to which it applies. I shall, therefore, use it in future to express the country, of which I have just described the limits. As much of the Afghaun country as lies to the west of the parallel of Mookloor, in longitude 68° 30′ is included in the celebrated and extensive province of Khorassaun. The remaining part of Khorassaun, (the boundaries of which may be loosely fixed by the Oxus, and the desart through which that river runs; the Salt Desart and the Caspian Sea), belongs to Persia. Kermaun is said to have been once included in Khorassaun, as Seeweestaun frequently is still.

To the above is to be added an estimate of the population:—

The whole population of the kingdom cannot be under fourteen millions. This was the number fixed by one of the gentlemen of the mission, on a calculation of the extent and comparative population of the different provinces. All extensive desarts were included; no greater rate of population than one hundred to the square mile, was allowed to any large tract except Cashmeer, and sometimes (as in the whole country of the Hazaurehs) only eight souls were allowed to the square mile.

The different nations who inhabit the kingdom of Caubul were supposed to contribute to the population in the following proportions:—

Afghauns	4,300,000
Beloches*..................	1,000,000
Tartars of all descriptions*..	1,200,000
Persians (including Taujiks) ..	1,500,000
Indians (Cashmeers, Juts, &c.)	5,700,000
Miscellaneous tribes	300,000

It was to the sovereign of this empire that Mr. E. was sent on that public mission which has given existence to the volume under review. The occasion and composition of the embassy, the names of the officers who accompanied it, the date of its departure from Delhi, and the limits and agricultural aspect of the British possessions westward of that city, are all concisely stated in the extract which follows, and which comprehends the initial paragraphs of Mr. E's "Introduction," or narrative of the journey performed; an interesting though brief division of the work, through which we shall next follow the successive steps of the party:—

In the year 1808, when from the embassy of General Gardanne to Persia, and other circumstances, it appeared as if the French intended to carry the war into Asia, it was thought expedient by the British Government in India to send a mission to the King of Caubul, and I was ordered on that duty. As the court of Caubul was known to be haughty, and supposed to entertain a mean opinion of the European nations, it was determined that the mission should be in a style of great magnificence; and suitable preparations were made at Delly for its equipment. An excellent selection was made

* I conceive the Beloches and Tartars to be much under-rated in this table.

of officers to accompany it; and the following was the establishment of the embassy.

Secretary, Mr. Richard Strachey.

Assistants, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Rt. Alexander { Of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

Surgeon, Mr. Macwhirter, Bengal Establishment.

Commanding the Escort.

Captain Pitmain, 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

Surveyors.

Lieut. Macartney, 5th Reg. Bengal Native Infantry (commanding the cavalry of the escort), and

Lieut. Tickell, Bengal Engineers.

Officers attached to the Escort.

Capt. Raper, 1st Bat. 10th Regiment.
Lieut. Harris, Artillery.
Lieut. Cunningham, 2d Bat. 27th Reg.
Lieut. Ross, 2d Bat. 6th Regiment.
Lieut. Irvine, 1st Bat. 11th Regiment.
Lieut. Fitzgerald, 6th Reg. Nat. Cavalry.
Lieut. Jacob, 2d Bat. 23d Regiment.

The escort was composed of a troop from the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, and a detail from the 6th (making one hundred men), two hundred infantry, and one hundred irregular cavalry.

All things being prepared, the embassy left Delly on the 13th of October, 1808. From that city to Canound, a distance of about one hundred miles, is through the British dominions, and need not be described. It is sufficient to say, that the country is sandy, though not ill cultivated.

"On approaching Canound," says Mr. E, "we had the first specimen of the desart," (the Indian Desart of the maps); and it will be seen, that the ambassador obtained, almost as soon, a tolerably striking specimen of its inhabitants:—

On approaching Canound we had the first specimen of the desart, to which we were looking forward with anxious curiosity. Three miles before reaching that place, we came to sand hills, which at first were covered with bushes, but afterwards were naked piles of loose sand, rising one after another like the waves of the sea, and marked on the surface by the wind like drifted snow. There were roads through them, made solid by the treading of animals; but off the road, our horses sunk into the sand above the knee.

We set off from Canound on the 21st of October, and in the course of the march we quitted the dependencies of our own Government, and entered the district of Shekhawuttee (so called from a predatory tribe of Raujpoots who inhabit it), the country becoming more and more desart as we advanced. On the 22d, we reached Singauna, a handsome town, built of stone, on the skirts of a hill of purplish rock, about six hundred feet high. I was here met by Rajah Ubhee Sing, the principal chief of the Shekhawut tribe. He was a little man with large eyes, inflamed by the use of opium: he wore his beard turned up on each side towards his ears, which gave him a wild and fierce appearance; his dress was plain; and his speech and manners, like those of all his countrymen, rude and unpolished. He was, however, very civil, and made many professions of respect and attachment to the British. I saw him several times, and he was always drunk, either with opium or brandy. This was indeed the case with all the Shekhawuttee Sirdars, who are seldom in a condition to appear till the effect of their last debauch is removed by a new dose; consequently it is only in the interval between sobriety and absolute stupefaction that they are fit for business. Two marches from Singauna brought us to Jhoonjhoona, a handsome town, with some trees and gardens, which look well in such a desart. Each of the chiefs, who are five in number, has a castle here; and here they assemble when the public affairs require a council. At this place I saw the remaining four Shekhawut chiefs; they were plain men. One of them, Shaum Sing, was remarkably mild and well behaved; but some of the others bore strong marks of the effects of opium in their eyes and countenance. They were all cousins, and seemed to live in great harmony; but scarcely had I crossed the desart, when I heard that Shaum Sing had murdered the three others at a feast, stabbing the first of them with his own hand.

In perusing the "Introduction,"

which is every where written with neatness and perspicuity, extending only to the length of eighty-two pages, and in which, on the one hand, (always excepting the spelling of the proper names) we have found nothing to offend us, while, on the other, almost every paragraph has struck us as filled with interesting particulars, we had marked down, for extracts, passages so very numerous and extended, that upon revision, we find ourselves obliged to cancel our notes, and almost to be contented with appealing exclusively to this account of them, in testimony of the satisfaction which we have received in executing this part of our task, and in support of our promise of similar gratification to those who shall follow us. In the mean time we shall proceed to trace the progress of the journey, indulging ourselves, as we advance, with producing a few of the many passages to which we have referred. The landscape and general aspect of the desart, a curious account of its wells, and the condition of some of its princes, are given in what folllows:—

A few miles beyond the Shekhawuttee border, we entered the territories of the Raja of Bikaneer. This Raja is perhaps the least important of the five princes of Raujpootauna. Those of Jypoor and Joudpoor, are at the head of considerable states; the reduced power of the Raja of Oudepoor is kept from insignificance by his high rank and the respect which is paid him; but the territories of the Rajas of Jesselmeer and Bikaneer, are merely the most habitable parts of the desart, and, consequently, have little to boast in population or resources. The Raja of Bikaneer's revenue only amounts to £50,000, but, as his troops are paid by assignments of land, he was able to keep up 2,000 horse, 8,000 foot, and thirty-five pieces of field artillery, even after the defeat he had suffered previous to my arrival at his capital. The style of his court also, was very far from indicating the poverty of his government. His frontier place towards the Shekhawuttee, and consequently the first part of his territories which we approached, was Chooroo, which may be reckoned the second town in his dominions. It is near a mile and a half round, without counting its large but mean suburbs; and, though situated among naked sand hills, it has a very handsome appearance. The houses are all terraced, and both they and the walls of the town are built of a kind of limestone, of so pure a white, that it gives an air of great neatness to every thing composed of it. It is, however, soft, and crumbles into a white powder, mixed here and there with shells. It is found in large beds in many parts of the desart. The chief of Chooroo is a dependant rather than a subject of the Raja of Bikaneer.

The Shekhawuttee country seems to lose its title to be included in the desart, when compared with the two hundred and eighty miles between its western frontier and Bahawulpoor, and, even of this, only the last hundred miles is absolutely destitute of inhabitants, water, or vegetation. Our journey from the Shekhawut frontier to Pooggul, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, was over hills and valleys of loose and heavy sand. The hills were exactly like those which are sometimes formed by the wind on the sea shore, but far exceeding them in their height, which was from twenty to one hundred feet. They are said to shift their positions, and to alter their shapes according as they are affected by the wind; and in summer, the passage of many parts of the desart is said to be rendered dangerous by the clouds of moving sand; but when I saw the hills (in winter), they seemed to have a great degree of permanence, for they bore a sort of grass, besides Phoke, and the thorny bushes of the Baubool, and the bair, or Jubejube, which altogether gave them an appearance that sometimes amounted to verdure. Among the most dismal hills of sand, one occasionally meets with a village, if such a name can be given to a few round huts of straw, with low walls and conical roofs, like little stocks of

corn. These are surrounded by hedges of thorny branches stuck in the sand, which, as well as the houses, are so dry, that if they happened to catch fire, the village would be reduced to ashes in five minutes. These miserable abodes are surrounded by a few fields, which depend for water on the rains and dews, and which bear thin crops of the poorest kind of pulse, and of Bajra, or Holcus Spicatus, and this last, though it flourishes in the most sterile countries, grows here with difficulty, each stalk several feet from its neighbour. The wells are often three hundred feet deep, and one was three hundred and forty-five feet. With this enormous depth, some were only three feet in diameter; the water is always brackish, unwholesome, and so scanty, that two bullocks working for a night, easily emptied a well. The water was poured into reservoirs lined with clay, which our party drank dry in an instant after its arrival. These wells are all lined with masonry. The natives have a way of covering them with boards, heaped with sand, that effectually conceals them from an enemy. In the midst of so arid a country, the water-melon, the most juicy of fruits, is found in profusion. It is really a subject of wonder to see melons three or four feet in circumference, growing from a stalk as slender as that of the common melon, in the dry sand of the desart. They are sown, and perhaps require some cultivation, but they are scattered about to all appearance as if they grew wild.

The common inhabitants are Jauts. The upper classes are Rathore Raujpoots. The former are little, black, and ill-looking, and bear strong appearances of poverty and wretchedness. The latter are stout and handsome, with hooked noses, and Jewish features. They are haughty in their manners, very indolent, and almost continually drunk with opium.

The stock consists of bullocks and camels, which last are kept in numerous herds, and are used to carry loads, to ride on, and even to plough. Of the wild animals, the desart rat deserves to be mentioned for its numbers, though not for its size; the innumerable holes made by these animals where the ground is solid enough to admit of it, are indeed a serious inconvenience to a horseman, whom they distress even more than the heavy sand. It is more like a squirrel than a rat, has a tuft at the end of its tail, and is often seen sitting upright, with its fore-feet crossed like a kangaroo. It is not unlike the jerboa, but is much less, and uses all its feet. It is not peculiar to the desart, being found in most sandy places on the west of the Jumna. Antelopes are found in some parts, as is the goorkhur, or wild ass, so well depicted in the book of Job*. This animal is sometimes found alone, but oftener in herds. It resembles a mule rather than an ass, but is of the colour of the latter. It is remarkable for its shyness, and still more for its speed: at a kind of shuffling trot peculiar to itself, it will leave the fleetest horses behind. The foxes may also be mentioned; they are less than our fox, but somewhat larger than the common one of India; their backs are of the same brownish colour with the latter, but in one part of the desart, their legs and belly up to a certain height, are black, and in another, white. The line between those colours and the brown is so distinctly marked, that the one kind seems as if it had been wading up to the belly in ink, and the other in white-wash.

At Choroo, the travellers prepared to cross the desart, on their march to Bikaneer, during the first week of their halt at which place, upward of forty persons of the mission, of all descriptions, expired, through "the combined effects of fatigue, bad water, and the excessive use of water-melons:"—

Our march to Bickaneer was attended with few adventures. Parties of plunderers were twice seen, but did not attack our baggage. Some of the people also lost their way, and were missing for a day or two, during which time they were in danger of being lost in the uninhabited parts of the desart, and were fired on by

* Who has sent out the wild ass free? or who has loosed the bonds of the wild ass? whose house I have made the wilderness, and the barren land his dwellings: he scorneth the multitude of the city, neither regardeth he the crying of the driver. The range of the mountains is his pasture, and he searches after every green thing. Job xxxix. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

all the villages which they approached in hopes of getting guides or directions for their journey.

At last on the 5th of November, in the midst of a tract of more than ordinary desolation, we discovered the walls and towers of Bikaneer, which presented the appearance of a great and magnificent city in the midst of a wilderness. Even after we reached our ground there were disputes in camp whether it or Delly was most extensive; but a little farther acquaintance removed this impression. The town was surrounded by a fine wall, strengthened with many round towers, and crowned with the usual Indian battlements. It contained some high houses, and some temples, one of which had a lofty spire, and at one corner was a very high and showy fort. It was distinguished by the whiteness of all the buildings, arising from the material already described at Chooroo, and by the absence of trees, which give most Indian towns the appearance of woods rather than of inhabited places. The beauty of Bikaneer, however, was all external. On entering the gates most of it was found to be composed of huts, with mud walls painted red. It was exceedingly populous, perhaps from the number of people who had fled to the capital in consequence of the state of the country.

"Bikaneer was at this time invaded by five different armies, one of which, belonging to the Raja of Joudpoor, and 15,000 strong, had arrived within a few miles of the city;" and "I was," says Mr. E. —assailed by both parties with constant applications, the Joudpoor general urging me to come to his camp, and the Raja desiring me to take part with him. The former could only throw out hints of danger from omitting to comply with his wishes, but the Raja could at pleasure accelerate or retard the provision of our cattle and supplies; and by placing a guard over the well which had been allotted to us, he one day shewed to our no small uneasiness how completely he had us in his power.

As we pursue our narrative of our author, there are few parts of it in which we find ourselves more interested, than those wherein he describes the persons, manners, state, sentiments, and amusements, of the several princes with whom he had occasion to converse, from the rajahs of the desart to the lord of Peshawer, as far as they fell under his hasty observation. First, in order, of these pictures, is that of the Rajah of Bikaneer:—

The time of our residence was variously occupied. At first there was some novelty in observing the natives, with whom our camp was crowded like a fair. Nothing could exceed their curiosity; and when one of us appeared abroad, he was stared at like a prodigy. They wore loose clothes of white cotton or muslin, like the people of Hindostan; but were distinguished from them by their Raujpoot features, and by their remarkable turban, which rises high over the head like a mitre, and has a cloth of some other colour wound round the bottom. Some of our party went into the town, where, although curiosity drew a mob round them, they were treated with great civility: others rode out into the desart, but were soon wearied with the dreary and unvaried prospect it afforded; for within ten yards of the town was as waste as the wildest part of Arabia. On the northern side alone there was something like a woody valley. The most curious sight at Bikaneer was a well of fine water, immediately under the fort, which is the residence of the Raja. It was three hundred feet deep, and fifteen or twenty feet in diameter. Four buckets, each drawn by a pair of oxen, worked at it at once; and, when a bucket was let down, its striking the water made a noise like a great gun.

Great part of our time was taken up with the Raja's visit, and our attendance at his palace. The Raja came to my camp through a street, formed by his own troops and joined by one of our's, which extended from the skirts of the camp to the tent where he was received. He was carried on men's shoulders in a vehicle, like the body of an old-fashioned coach. He was preceded by a great many chobdars, bearing slender silver maces, with large knobs at the top,

which they waved over their heads in the air, and followed by a numerous retinue. He sat down on a musnud (a kind of throne composed of cushions), under a canopy, or rather an awning of red velvet, embroidered and laced with gold, and supported by four silver pillars, all of which he had sent out for the purpose. We conversed on various subjects for an hour. Among other topics, the Raja enquired about the age of the King, the climate of England, and the politics of the nation. He showed a knowledge of our relation to France; and one of the company asked, whether my mission was not owing to our wars with that nation? Presents were at last put before him and his courtiers, according to the Indian custom, after which he withdrew.

Raja Soorut Sing is a man of a good height, and a fair complexion, for an Indian. He has black whiskers and a beard (except on the middle of his chin), a long nose, and Raujpoot features: he has a good face, and a smiling countenance. He is reckoned an oppressive prince. It is strongly suspected that he poisoned his elder brother, whom he succeeded; and it is certain, that he murdered an agent sent from the Vizier of Hindostan to the King of Caubul. Yet, as he is very strict in his devotions, and particularly in the diet prescribed by his religion *, his subjects allow him the character of a saint.

I returned his visit on the next day but one, having been invited by his second son, who, though an infant, was sent for that purpose with a great retinue. The fort looked well, as we approached. It was a confused assemblage of towers and battlements, overtopped by houses crowded together. It is about a quarter of a mile square, surrounded with a wall thirty feet high, and a good dry ditch. The palace was a curious old building, in which, after ascending several flights of steps, we came to a court surrounded by buildings, and then had one hundred yards to go, before we reached a small stone hall, supported by pillars, where the Raja took his seat under his canopy. The court was different from any thing I had seen, those present being fairer than other Hindostanees, and marked by their Jewish features and showy turbans. The Raja and his relations had turbans of many colours, richly adorned with jewels, and the Raja sat resting his arms on a shield of steel, the bosses and rim of which were set with diamonds and rubies. After some time, the Raja proposed that we should withdraw from the heat and crowd, and conducted us into a very neat, cool, and private apartment, in a separate court; the walls were of plaster, as fine as stucco, and were ornamented in good taste; the doors were closed with curtains of China satin. When we were seated on the ground, in the Indian way, the Raja began a speech, in which he said he was a subject of the throne of Delly, that Delly was now in our hands, and he seized the opportunity of my coming, to acknowledge our sovereignty. He then called for the keys of his fort, and insisted on my taking them, which I refused, disclaiming the extended rights ascribed to us. After a long contest, the Raja consented to keep the keys; and when some more conversation had passed, a mob of dancing women entered, and danced and sung till we withdrew.

* It is whimsical that the Hindoos of the sands of Bikaneer should particularly object to eating fish.

From the territory of the Rajah of Bikaneer, the mission advanced into that of the Khan of Bahawulpore, situate on the further edge of the desart, and not far short of the banks of the Gharra. The country of Bahawulpore (notwithstanding the green bordering given to Bikaneer in Mr. E.'s map) is also the most eastern of the Afghan possessions, on the line of march of the embassy; and the reader has the pleasure to find our countrymen's entrance into the dominions to which they were deputed marked by an interchange of good offices, and tokens of respect, between themselves and the provincial government:—

On the 21st, we marched at day-break, and for the first ten or twelve miles were in sand as above described, after which we reached the hard plain. No sooner were we clear of the sand-hills, than our

camels moved up into a line of twelve or fifteen abreast, and the whole of our caravan began to move with tolerable speed. The contrast between this and the sand-hills was very exhilerating, though even those had not been unpleasing, while they had novelty to recommend them. In the course of the day we were overtaken by a subject of Bahawul Khaun's, who had lost his way in tracking some camels carried off in an excursion of the Raujpoots, had exhausted his skin of water, and had tasted no food for two days. We fed and put him on a camel. Before dark, we met a party of one hundred and fifty soldiers on camels, belonging to Bahawul Khaun, the chief of one of the King of Caubul's eastern provinces. There were two men on each camel, and each had a long and glittering matchlock. They advanced and saluted in three or four very good lines. Their camels seemed as manageable as horses, and their appearance was altogether novel and striking; their commander had a long beard, and was dressed in a Persian tunic of buff broad cloth, with gold buttons, and a low cap like the crown of a hat. He was mounted on an excellent, light, speedy, and easy camel, with a very showy saddle and two reins, one passing through a hole in each nostril of the camel. His language was scarcely intelligible to any of our party. He brought us one hundred camels, carrying four hundred skins of water from Moujgur. He had also four brazen jars of water from the Hyphasis, which was intended for our own drinking, and sealed up with the Khaun's signet. We soon after encamped in the midst of the desart, about twenty-six miles from Pooggul. We enjoyed the water of the Hyphasis extremely, and were all delighted with the new people we were getting among, and the new scenes we were approaching.

On the 22d, we made a march of thirty miles to Moujgur; the heat of the afternoon was intense, while we halted as usual in the naked plain, to give our people some water, and to take some refreshment ourselves. In the course of the day several hundred skins of water came to us from Moujgur, where Bahawul Khaun had sent his principal officers to receive us. Towards evening many persons were astonished with the appearance of a long lake, enclosing several little islands; notwithstanding the well known nature of the country, many were positive that it was a lake; and one of the surveyors took the bearings of it. It was, however, only one of those illusions which the French call *mirage*, and the Persians *sirraub*. I had imagined this phenomenon to be occasioned by a thin vapour (or something resembling a vapour), which is seen over the ground in the hot weather in India, but this appearance was entirely different, and, on looking along the ground, no vapour whatever could be perceived. The ground was quite level and smooth, composed of dried mud or clay, mixed with particles of sparkling sand: there were some tufts of grass, and some little bushes of rue, &c. at this spot, which were reflected as in water, and this appearance continued at the ends, when viewed from the middle. I shall not attempt to account for this appearance, but shall merely remark, that it seems only to be found in level, smooth, and dry places. The position of the sun with reference to the spectator, appears to be immaterial. I thought at first that great heat always accompanied its appearance; but it was afterwards seen in Damaun, when the weather was not hotter than is experienced in England.

About sun-set we descried the high wall and towers of Moujgur, with a conspicuous mosque which stands over the gateway, and a tomb with a cupola, ornamented with painted tiles, resembling, as I was told, the tombs of Imaumzaddahs in Persia. We arrived a little after dark, and encamped near the fort, which is small and weak. We remained here two days, taking in water. Bahawul Khaun's Dewaun, and another of his officers, who joined us here, were Hindoos, the third was a Moullah of Moultaun, whose dress, language, and manners, were very like those of Persia. Even the Hindoos sometimes used the Persian idiom in speaking Hindoostanee, and the Dewaun looked and spoke more like a Persian Moollah than a Hindoo. On the 25th of November, we marched twenty-seven miles to two wells in the desart. In the way we saw a most magnificent mirage, which looked like an extensive lake, or a very wide river. The water seemed clear and beautiful, and the figures

of two gentlemen who rode along it, were reflected as distinctly as in real water. A small but neat tower was seen in this march, and we were told it was a place of refuge for travellers, against the predatory hordes who infest the route of caravans. There were some stunted bushes of the Mimosa Arabica on the march, and at the ground was something that might be called a tree.

We have lengthened the preceding extract, in order to include the description of a second *mirage*, that singular and beautiful, though, to the thirsty traveller, cruel phenomenon of the desart.

As we have just intimated, Mr. E.'s portraits delight us much; and, of all others, the simple, generous, and hospitable character of the Khan of Bahawulpore has fixed our particular regard. It is, indeed, a picture upon which we may excusably love to gaze, surrounded as it is with so many traits of vice and crime, of disorder and oppression, as present themselves in the short narrative before us. With this apology, we shall extract what relates to our favourite Khan, as also to his city, country and people:—

On the 26th, we marched at day-light, and passed over low and bare hills of loose sand, and bottoms of hard clay, till after having travelled twelve miles, we perceived something stretched across in front of us, which soon after appeared to be trees. We then pushed on with increased alacrity, and soon reached a place where the desart and the cultivated country were separated as if by a line. A long row of trees ran along the edge of the sands; and beyond it, were clumps of trees, green fields, and wells of abundant and clear water, with houses, and every sign of fertility and cultivation. One of the first things we saw was a well, worked by a Persian wheel, which was pouring out water in the greatest abundance. The trees, though only low tamarisk, seemed enchanting to us; and every thing was welcome after our five weeks sojourn in the desart. We past for a mile and a half under the walls of Bahawulpore, which, as well as the roads, were crowded with spectators, who, in their turn, afforded no uninteresting spectacle to us. A striking difference was observable between them and the people on the east of the desart. Those we now saw, were strong, dark, harsh featured; had their hair and beards long; wore caps oftener than turbans; and spoke a language, entirely unintelligible to our Hindoostauny attendants. The better sort wore the dress, and affected the manners of Persia. After crossing a small canal, and passing through some fields, we left the woods, and at length reached the banks of the Hyphasis. I was much disappointed in the breadth of the river, as well as with the appearance of its shores; but it was impossible to look without interest on a stream which had borne the fleet of Alexander.

On the next day but one, Bahawul Khaun arrived, having come forty miles on purpose to shew attention to the mission. Indeed his whole conduct from the time we approached his frontier, shewed a spirit of kindness and hospitality which could not be surpassed, nor did it cease when we left this country; for, even after we had passed the Indus, he continued to send us intelligence, and to take every opportunity of shewing us attention. In our first intercourse with him, we began to determine the presents to be made, expecting to have a long struggle against his rapacity, as is usual on such occasions in most parts of India; but we soon found we had to encounter a difficulty of another kind. Bahawul Khaun would take nothing without a negociation; while he was anxious to shew his own liberality to an extent which we were unwilling to admit.

On the day of his arrival, he sent eighty sheep, one hundred maunds of flour, and other articles of the same kind. Next day, he sent one hundred pots of sweetmeats, a vast number of baskets of oranges, ten bags of almonds and raisins, and five bags, each containing 1000 rupees (equal to £120) to be given to the servants. I was a little embarrassed by this last piece of hospitality; but was obliged to submit, on condition that the Khaun's servants should accept a similar donation from me.

On the 29th, Mr. Strachey and Capt. Raper paid a visit to the Khaun, and returned charmed with the polite and cordial reception he gave them. Among other conversation, he praised the King of Caubul highly; but said he had never seen him. "He feared the snows of "Caubul, and was besides a dweller of "the desart, and unworthy to appear "before so great a monarch." On the 1st of December, he came to my tent. He was a plain, open, pleasant man, about forty-five or fifty years of age: he had on a white tunic, with small gold buttons, over which was a wide mantle of very rich and beautiful gold brocade: on his head was a cap of brocade, and over it a lougee (or silk turban), twisted loosely. About six of his attendants sat, the rest stood round, and were well dressed, and respectable. Our conversation turned on India and England, and lasted till the Khaun remarked it was getting late.

On the 2d I returned his visit. The streets were crowded to an incredible degree, and the terraced tops of the houses were covered with spectators. They left the part of the street through which we were to pass quite clear; and, except now and then an exclamation of surprise when we came in sight, they kept a profound silence. The Khaun received us in a handsome room with attic windows, round which a neat and orderly company were seated on a Persian carpet. He conversed freely on all subjects: said he had never seen the King, and please God he never would; he could live in his desart and hunt his deer, and had no desire to follow courts. He shewed me a curious clock, made by one of his own people. The works seemed very good. The bell was below the works; and the whole was in a case of gold, with very thick chrystal sides. He also shewed an excellent gunlock, made at Bahawulpoor. He gave me two fine hawks, some greyhounds, two horses (one with gold, and the other with enamelled trappings), a very beautiful matchlock, richly enamelled, with a powder flask in the English model, and some trays of cloth of the place.

On the 4th we marched. Bahawul Khaun sent out a tent in the neighbourhood of ours, where we had a parting meeting while our last baggage was crossing the river. He introduced the mechanic who made the clock, and presented me to several persons, who he said were Ulema (or Mahomedan school divines). Afterwards, he retired to a carpet at some distance from the tent with Mr. Strachey and me; and then spoke fully on all subjects, giving me all the advice and information in his power. He ended, by saying, that, as he was the first subject of Khorassaun with whom we had met, he hoped we would preserve the remembrance of him after we had extended our acquaintance. We took leave of him with great regret. He had been liberal and kind to us during our stay, without over civility or ceremony; and, he had an appearance of sincerity in every thing he said, which made his shew of friendship the more agreeable.

"Before we reached Moultan," adds Mr. E. a little further on, "we were overtaken by twenty-five camels, sent us by the Bahawul Khan. That chief is famous for his camels, some of which he keeps for his own use, and always hunts upon them." Mr. E. thus describes Bahawulpore and its inhabitants;—

The town is about four miles in circumference; but there are gardens of mangoe trees within the walls. The houses are of unburnt bricks, with terraces of mud: the city wall is of mud, and very thin. Bahawulpoor is remarkable for the manufacture of lougees, or silken girdles, and turbans. The inhabitants of this, and all the neighbouring countries on the west and north, are principally Juts and Beloches, who profess the Mahommedan religion. There are more Hindoos at Bahawulpoor than any of the other provinces the mission passed through: Afghauns are foreigners there.

And thus, the environs and the river:—

The country, for four or five miles on each side of the Hyphasis, is formed of the slime deposited by the river. It is very rich, and often so soft that it cannot be ridden on. Some parts are highly cultivated, and others are covered with coppice of low tamarisk, in which are

many wild boars, and hog deer; wild geese, partridges, florikens, and other game are also abundant on the banks of the river.

The river winds much at this place, and is very muddy, but the water, when cleared, is excellent. It is here called the Gharra, and is formed by the joint streams of the Hyphasis, or Bengah, and Hysudrus, or Sutledge.

Very different from the frank and unsuspecting deportment of the Khan of Bahawulpore was that of the Governor of Moultan, who did but act, however, upon the doubts entertained by his sovereign, and by the several Afghan provinces respectively, on the objects of the British Mission :—

The city of Moultaun stands about four miles from the left bank of the Chenaub, or Ascesines. It is above four miles and a half in cirumference. It is surrounded with a fine wall, between forty and fifty feet high, with towers at regular distances. It has also a citadel on a rising ground, and several fine tombs, particularly two, with very high cupolas, ornamented with the painted and glazed tile already noticed, which altogether give it a magnificent appearance. These tombs are seen from a great distance all round the town. Moultaun is famous for its silks, and for a sort of carpet much inferior to those of Persia. The country immediately round the city was very pleasing, fertile, well cultivated, and well watered from wells. The people were like those at Bahawulpoor, except that there were more men who looked like Persians mixed with them; these, however, were individuals, and chiefly horsemen.

The mission remained for nineteen days in the neighbourhood of Moultaun, and as most of the party were out almost every day from seven or eight to three or four, shooting, hunting, or hawking, we had good opportunities of observing the country. The land was flat, and the soil excellent, but a large proportion of the villages were in ruins, and there were other signs of a well cultivated country going to decay; about one half was still cultivated, and most abundantly watered by Persian wheels; the produce was wheat, millet, cotton, turnips, carrots, and indigo. The trees were chiefly neem (melia azardarachta), and date, with here and there a peepul (ficus religiosa) tree. The uncultivated country near the river was covered with thick copse-wood of tamarisk, mixed with a tree like a willow, about twenty feet high; at a distance from the river, it was bare, except for scattered tuffs of long grass, and here and there a date tree. The country abounded in game of all kinds. The weather was delightful during our stay; the thermometer, when at the lowest, was at 28° at sun-rise; there were slight frosts in the night, but the days were rather warm.

We come, now, to the account of the timid governor. The sketch is taken from nature, and is alive :—

Mr. Strachey went to meet the governor, and found him mounted on a white horse, with gold trappings, attended by his officers and favourites, surrounded with large standards, and escorted by two hundred horse, and three thousand foot. The dust, crowd, and confusion of the meeting, are represented by Mr. Strachey, as beyond all description. The governor welcomed Mr. Strachey according to the Persian custom, after which they joined, and proceeded to the tent, the pressure and disorder increasing as they went. In some places men were fighting, and in others people were ridden down; Mr. Strachey's own horse was nearly borne to the ground, and only recovered himself by a violent exertion. When they approached the tent, they missed the road, came in front of the line of troops, and rushed on the cavalry with such impetuosity, that there was barely time to wheel back, so as to allow a passage. In this manner the tide poured on towards the tent; the line of servants were swept away, the skreens were torn down, and trampled under foot, and even the tent ropes were assailed with such fury, that the whole tent was nearly struck over our heads. The inside was crowded and darkened in an instant. The governor and about ten of his companions sat, the rest seemed to be armed attendants; and, indeed, the governor seemed to have attended to nothing but the number of his guards. He sat but for a very short

time, during the whole of which he was telling his beads with the utmost fervency, and addressing me with "You are welcome, you are very welcome," as fast as he could repeat the words. At last, he said he was afraid the crowd must annoy me, and withdrew. Surafrauz Khaun was a good looking young man, he wore the Persian dress, with a cap and a shawl turban over it, and spoke very good Persian. His attendants were large, fair, and handsome Afghauns, most of them very well dressed, but in no sort of order or discipline. On the same evening I returned his visit, and found him sitting under an awning, on a terrace, in one of his gardens. He had a large company sitting with him in good order. They differed greatly in appearance from the natives of India, but were neither so handsomely dressed, nor so decorous as Persians. The Nabob being now free from alarm, was civil, and agreeable enough.

Mr. E's stay at Moultan presents us with an anecdote too striking to pass unnoticed :---

My intercourse with one person deserves to be mentioned, as characteristic of the government of Moultaun. Secunda Khaun, the Nabob's uncle, being once hunting near my camp, sent to me, to say that he had enclosed three wild boars within his nets, and to beg that I would come and join in the chace of them. I thought it prudent to excuse myself, but I sent a native gentleman with a civil message, some fine gunpowder, and a spy-glass. Secunder Khaun returned me an indifferent horse, and sent a boar to be hunted at leisure. Thus far all was well, but two days afterwards, he sent back my present, and desired to have his horse back, as he was in danger of being confined, or put to death for intriguing with the English.

Having crossed the Ascecines, or Chunab (the Hydaspes of ancient story), and approached the Indus, the embassy now "first discerned the mountains of Afghaunistaun," which rise parallel to, and the west of the course of the last-mentioned famous stream :—

The Indus, besides its great name, and the interest it excites as the boundary of India, was rendered a noble object by its own extent, and by the lofty hills which formed the back ground of the view. We were, however, a little disappointed in its appearance, owing to an island, which divided it, and impaired the effect of its stream. There were other islands and sand banks in the river; but near the side where we stood, it came up to the edge, and seemed deep and rapid. While on the banks of the river, we met a native, to whose conversation, and that of the guide, we listened with great interest and curiosity. The plains on the opposite shore we found were inhabited by Beloches, and the mountains by the Sheeraunees, a fierce and turbulent tribe. On the other side of the range were tribes and places, of which we had never heard the names; while those we had learned from our maps, were equally new to our informants. All we could learn was, that beyond the hills was something wild, strange, and new, which we might hope one day to explore.

From Oodoo da Kote, near which we first saw the Indus, to the ferry of Kaheeree, where we crossed it, is about seventy-five miles. It is a narrow tract, contested between the river and the desart. If in hunting, we were led many miles to the west of the road, we got into branches of the river, and troublesome quicksands, among thickets of tamarisk or of reeds; and, if we went as far to the right, the appearance of sand, and even in some places of sand hills, admonished us of the neighbourhood of the desart. Many parts, however, were cultivated, with great pains and method, and produced good crops of wheat, barley, turnips, and cotton. The fields were always enclosed either with hedges of dry thorn, with hurdles of willow, or with fences, made of stiff mats of reeds, supported by stakes. The houses were often built of the same material. We were struck with the neatness of the farm-yards, so unlike those of Hindostan. They were regularly enclosed; had gates of three or four bars; and contained sheds for the cattle, dung-hills, &c. It was also new to us to observe hand-barrows, and to see oxen fed with turnips. Some of the houses near the

river attracted our attention, being raised on platforms, supported by strong posts, twelve or fifteen feet high. We were told they were meant to take refuge in during the inundation, when the country for ten or twelve coss (twenty or twenty-four miles), from the banks were under water.

The people were remarkably civil and well-behaved. Their features were more pleasing than those of the people at Bahawulpore and Moultaun; and their appearance and complexion continued to improve as we got northward, till we reached the ferry: their dress improved in the same manner. Even towards the south, the men were all dressed in gowns of white or blue cotton, and had no part of their bodies exposed, which, with their beards, and the gravity and decency of their behaviour, made them look like Moulavees (or doctors of Mahommedan law), in Hindostan. Even there, they wore brownish-grey great-coats of coarse woollen cloth; and that dress became more common towards the north, where all the people wore coloured clothes, blue, red, or check: the turban also is there exchanged for caps of gilted silk, not unlike Welsh wigs, and certainly not handsome. Our halting places were generally at large villages. One was at Leia, which although it gives its name to the province, is a poor place, containing about five hundred houses.

The passage of the Indus, and some other interesting particulars next occur:—

At the ferry on the Indus, we met some silk-merchants, who had gone as far as Demaun to purchase madder. They described the Afghaun tribes as generally kind to travellers, and honest in their dealings; but one tribe (the Vizeerees), they said were savages, and eat human flesh.

We crossed the Indus at the Kaheree ferry, on the 7th of January. The main stream was there 1010 yards broad, though its breadth was diminished by several parallel branches, one of which was two hundred and fifty yards broad. We passed in good flat-bottomed boats, made of fir, and capable of carrying from thirty to forty tons. Our camels had their feet tied, and were thrown into the boats like any other baggage; our horses also crossed in boats. The elephants alone swam, to the great astonishment of the people of the country, who, probably, had never seen an animal of the kind before. From the ferry to Dera Ismael Khaun was thirty-five miles. The country was covered with thickets of long grass and thorny shrubs, full of game of all kinds, from partridges to wild boars, and leopards.

The cultivation was flourishing, but not extensive, though water is abundant; and the soil, to appearance, enjoys all that richness and fecundity, for which inundated countries are so famous.

We reached Dera Ismael Khaun on the 11th of January. Before we entered Dera, we were met by Tutteh Khaun, a Beloche, who governs this province as deputy for Mahommed Khaun, to whom it, as well as Leia, is assigned by the King. He was splendidly attired, and accompanied by a few infantry, and a troop of ill-dressed and ill-mounted horse, armed with long spears. He and his companions expatiated on the greatness of their master; on the strength of his twenty forts, the number of his cannon, the forty blacksmiths who were employed night and day to make shot for them, and other topics of the same kind. In the course of the day, Tutteh Khaun sent us a present, including six bottles of Caubul wine, and two of the essence of a plant, much vaunted in the East, and called the bedee mishk or musk, willow.

At Dera Ismael Khan, the mission remained near a month waiting for a Mermandar, or master of the ceremonies. At this place we begin to form an acquaintance with the Afghans:—

The town is situated in a large wood of date trees, within a hundred yards of the Indus. It has a ruinous wall of unburned bricks, about a mile and a half in circumference. The inhabitants of the town were chiefly Beloches, though there were also some Afghauns, and Hindoos; the latter have a temple in the town. The country people are Beloches and Juts, resembling those on the opposite bank of the Indus. We saw many Afghauns from

Demaun, who differed much from the Beloches. They were large, and bony men, with long coarse hair, loose turbans, and sheep-skin cloaks; plain and rough, but pleasing in their manners. We had often groupes of horsemen round our camp, who came from a distance to look at us, and visitors who were prompted by curiosity to court our acquaintance.

There were several hordes of wandering shepherds encamped in different parts of the vast plain where we were. We went on the day after our arrival to examine one, whcih belonged to the Kharotees, the rudest of all the pastoral tribes. We rode about ten miles to this camp, over a plain of hard mud, like part of the desart, but covered with bushes of jaund and kureel, and evidently rich, though neglected. On our way, we saw some Afghaun shepherds, driving a herd of about fifty camels, towards Dera; one of the camels was pure white, with blue eyes.* The Afghauns spoke no Persian, nor Hindoostanee. They were very civil; stopped the white camel till we had examined it, and showed us their swords, which we were desirous to look at, because the hilts differed from those both of Persia and India; they were most like those of the latter country, but neater. At last, after a ride of ten miles we reached the camp. It was pitched in a circle, and the tents were coarse brown blankets, each supported by two little poles, placed upright, and one laid across for a ridge pole. The walls were made of dry thorn. Our appearance excited some surprise; and one man, who appeared to have been in India, addressed me in a kind of Hindoostanee, and asked what brought us there? whether we were not contented with our own possessions, Cawnpore. and Lucknow, and all those fine places? I said, we came as friends and were going to the King. After this we soon got intimate; and, by degrees, we were surrounded by people from the camp. The number of children was incredible; they were mostly fair, and handsome. The girls, I particularly observed, had aquiline noses, and Jewish features. The men were generally dark, though some were quite fair. One young man in particular, who stood, and stared in silent amazement, had exactly the colour, features, and appearance of an Irish haymaker. They had generally high noses; and their stature was rather small than large. Some had brown woollen great coats, but most had white cotton clothes; and they all wore white turbans; they were very dirty. They did not seem at all jealous of their women. Men, women, and children crowded round us, felt our coats, examined our plated stirrups, opened our holsters, and shewed great curiosity, but were not troublesome. Scarce one of them understood any language but Pushtoo; but, in their manners, they were all free, good humoured, and civil. I learnt that they had been there three months, and were to return in two more, to pass the summer near Ghuznee. They said, that was a far superior country to Demaun. I could make out little even of what the linguist said, and there were too many, both of English and Afghauns, to admit of any attempt at a regular conversation.

* It was afterwards bought by a gentleman of the mission, who gave it away in India; and it is now, I understand, exhibited in London.

We must here take our leave, for the moment, of this interesting work; but not before we have added, to what has been said of the doubts entertained by the Afghan monarch and the provinces, of the objects of the British mission, an anecdote which conveys the humbler suspicions of the villagers, to which, as it proceeded, the persons forming it were exposed:—

The notions entertained of us by the people were not a little extraordinary. They had often no conception of our nation or religion. We have been taken for Syuds, Moguls, Afghauns, and even for Hindoos.

They believed we carried great guns, packed up in trunks; and that we had certain small boxes, so contrived as to explode, and kill half a dozen men each, without hurting us. Some thought we could raise the dead; and there was a story current, that we had made and animated a wooden ram at Mooltaun; that we had sold him as a ram, and that it was not till the purchaser began to eat him, that the material of which he was made, was discovered.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at the Company's House in Leadenhall street, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1815.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The usual previous business being dispatched,

The *Chairman* (Charles Grant, Esq. M. P.) acquainted the court, that they were then assembled for the purpose of considering of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half year, commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. The court of directors had come to a resolution thereon; which was read by the proper officer, as follows:—

"At a court of directors, held on Monday the 18th of December, it was resolved, in pursuance of the act of the 33d of his Majesty, cap. 55, that a dividend of 5½ per cent. should be declared on the capital stock of the Company, for the half year, commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next."

The *Chairman* then moved, "That the court do confirm the said resolution."

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* expressed himself anxious to put a question to the Chairman.

The *Chairman* observed, that the court was assembled for the purpose announced in the regular advertisement; and he apprehended such a question took precedence of every other subject. At the same time, he had no objection to answer any thing the hon. gentleman might propose.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* rejoined.—In that, as in every other assembly, of a similar nature, it was competent for any member, when a motion was submitted, to ask a question. He took occasion, at the last general court, to request the hon. Chairman to state to the proprietors at large what had taken place, with regard to Mr. Cooke. After what had fallen from the hon. Chairman himself, when he acquiesced in the vote as it regarded Mr. Sherson, he had a right to do so. The hon. Chairman then stated distinctly, that "it was his wish thenceforward, to obey the wishes of the general court on that subject, without giving any opinion of his own; and he expressed a desire, as the matter had been taken up by the court of proprietors, that it should be continued, as much as possible, in their hands." But the proprietors felt no such confidence in their directors, when they passed a resolution of such importance as was carried on the occasion he alluded to, that they could not feel a desire to take those functions on themselves, which properly belonged to the executive body. And he had no doubt that the measures adopted on their part were consonant with the views of the proprietors, so unequivocally expressed in that court. Now, on the last occasion, he requested to know what measures had been taken. The proprietors were then aware, that the papers connected with the proceedings were to be laid before them; but he believed he was correct in stating, that a desire existed, on the part of the directors, to have the whole transaction brought to a conclusion, before the papers were produced. If so, he wanted to learn what had been done in the business, and when the documents would be forthcoming? He should be gratified if the hon. Chairman would give the proprietors some little general outline on the subject of the proceeding which had taken place with respect to Mr. Cooke, since the question was last before the court.

The *Chairman* said, he was well satisfied that he had given way to the hon. gentleman on this occasion. A communication on the subject to which he alluded would form one part of the proceeding of the day. If the hon. gentleman would permit him to pursue the usual course of business, in the usual way, he would, at the proper period, make a statement of the situation in which that affair at present stood.—*(Hear! Hear!)* It was noted down amongst his memorandums as one of the matters to which he had to call the attention of the court.

The motion was then carried.

PENSION TO SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

The *Chairman* stated, that the court was made *special*, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a resolution of the court of directors, granting to major-general sir David Ochterlony, bart. and knight commander of the bath, a pension of £1,000 *per ann.*

The resolution was read by the clerk, as follows:—

"At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 6th of December 1815, a report from the committee of correspondence, dated this day, being read, it was resolved unanimously, in consideration of the eminent and most beneficial services rendered to the Company by major-general sir David Ochterlony, bart. and K.C.B. in the war against the state of Nepaul, by which the honour of the British arms was upheld, and the enemy, after the capture of extensive provinces, important to them, were obliged to sue for peace, on terms favourable to the Company—that a pension of £1,000 *per annum* be granted to him, to commence from

the date of the victory over the Nepaulese army, the 16th of April, 1815—The said grant being subject to the approbation of the court of proprietors."

The *Chairman* then proceeded to address the court. The papers connected with this subject had been, he observed, before the proprietors, and the most material of them were published in the newspapers; it therefore would not be necessary for him to take up much time in stating the merits of sir David Ochterlony. They were of such a nature as not to need any laboured panegyric from him. They appeared so clear—they stood so completely by themselves, that they wanted not any adventitious assistance to support them. He should do no more, therefore, than venture to state a brief outline of those services which the Company were now called on to reward. Gentlemen would be aware that the enemy which he had to cope with, in the Nepaulese, was one of a new description—one whom we never had to combat before. The Nepaulese were different in character from those native forces with whom we had formerly to contend—and their country, almost inaccessible, was different from any into which our arms had previously penetrated. The war was therefore a very arduous undertaking from the beginning. A very great part of the enterprize rested on sir David Ochtherlony. It had happened, that several of the operations, conducted by other officers, had failed; but sir David was uniformly successful—his measures, in every instance, were judicious and proper—and they were crowned by a success continued and progressive. While other divisions of the army were repulsed, that commanded by him attained every object it sought to achieve, although opposed by a determined enemy, and having at the same time to contend with the disadvantages of a country most difficult of access. By his conduct he upheld the military character of this country, when reverses had taken place in almost every other quarter. *(Hear! Hear!)* The great weight of the war rested on him—and the part he acted was of the utmost importance, both in its effects on the enemy—in its operation on the character of our own troops—and above all, in its influence on the minds and feelings of the natives of India, generally. Having supported the character and cause of his country, in this manner, he compelled the enemy to have recourse to negociation—which he (the Chairman) trusted had, ere this, terminated in peace; but of this fact they had not yet received intelligence. The battles of the 14th, 15th and 16th of April, on the Mallown hills, ended in the complete discomfiture of the Nepaulese forces. The principal officer of the enemy, Ummer Sing Thappa, a brave and experienced man, was captured—the provinces of Goorkah fell into our hands—and a convention, leading to terms of peace, was entered into. These circumstances, and the recommendation of the government of India (for the earl of Moira himself and the council of Calcutta have given a particular prominence to the character and services of sir David Ochterlony, and pointed him out to our earliest consideration) have induced the court of directors to accede, unanimously, to this resolution. But if they wished to take a more general view of the subject, for the purpose of delaying the expression of their opinion on the conduct of sir David Ochterlony, they could hardly have done so with propriety—because the government of this country had already marked their high sense of his services, by conferring on him a very great honour. His pecuniary concerns were extremely moderate. Sir David was said to be a soldier, who had literally lived on his pay, and who, consequently, had saved nothing. Under these circumstances, the court of directors, to enable him to live in a style commensurate with the dignity bestowed on him by the Prince Regent, have passed the resolution now before the proprietors. It was not necessary for him to take up their attention further—the motion was one that recommended itself.—The honourable Chairman concluded by proposing, "That "the court do confirm the resolution."

Mr. *R. Jackson* wished to ask, whether the papers, connected with this subject, were open to the inspection of the proprietors? Some persons undoubtedly had seen them—but, he believed, a far greater number had not been so fortunate. Were they noticed in the public advertisement?

The *Chairman* said, they certainly were open to the inspection of the proprietors. It would have counteracted the purpose of the directors, if they were not.

Mr. *R. Jackson* took it for granted, from the respectable officer near him not saying that the papers *were* advertised, that *they had not been*. When this business came to be finally settled no man could be found, whose heart and feelings would go farther to reward the services of sir David Ochterlony, than his. No man would be more disposed to retrace every step of his gallant march, or to point out the most prominent parts of his brilliant conduct, than he would be. But he thought it was not right, when the Company were burdened with £40,000,000 of debt, to make a grant of £1,000 a year, *per saltum*,—those papers which ought to guide the judgment of the proprietors, in their decision, not having been formally, and in the regular course of business laid before them—*(Hear! Hear!)* He, therefore, hoped, that those

necessary documents would be produced,—and that the time for acceding to this pension would be fixed for some future day, when the proprietors had read and studied them. They would then be able to do that, from the conviction of their judgment, which now, perhaps, would only be executed from the impulse of generous feeling. No person could doubt the gallantry, courage, ability, and character of Sir D. Ochterlony—they were as much above suspicion, as they were superior to praise. But, in proportion as the character of this meritorious officer stood high in their estimation, did it not become more incumbent on them to confirm the resolution of the court of directors, not from the enthusiasm of the moment, but from a principle of conviction, after having made themselves acquainted with every particle of his conduct? Impressed with this feeling, he conceived it would be better for them to postpone proceeding, until those papers were laid before the proprietors on which the committee of correspondence had founded their report. Having stated this, he must observe, that he had read the papers, and was disposed to pay as high and as sincere a tribute to the valour and wisdom of Sir David Ochterlony as the warmest of his admirers could possibly do. Before he sat down, he hoped he should be allowed to ask two questions. Why, he should like to know, was there a departure, in this instance, from the course usually pursued on similar occasions? The ordinary course was, first, to move a vote of thanks to any individual who had deserved such an honour, and some little time afterwards to propose a grant of money, where it was deemed necessary. This was the line adopted in the case of the present marquis Wellesley, in that of the late marquis Cornwallis, and in many others. The services of the individual were discussed, when the vote of thanks was moved, and, at a subsequent period, the pension was proposed. He was not anxious that the pension, in this instance, should be deferred beyond the next general court, yet this departure from established precedent ought not, in his opinion, to be suffered. But that to which he would now call the attention of the court seemed to him to be a still greater departure from the customary system, and one that must interest every man who was anxious to support the fame of absent commanders, and who felt of what importance it was to prevent that fame from being compromised. In this case, the court of directors had overlooked the commander in chief, the great cause of all those splendid successes. They thanked and remunerated the subordinate officer, without at all noticing the noble lord (earl Moira) now at the head of the Indian government. *(Hear! hear!)* This was done at the very moment when the intelligence of peace was likely to arrive; for the court must be aware, that the last advices from that eminent man stated, that a person had proceeded to his camp to treat for peace on any conditions. Thanking the noble lord as they had done in their dispatches, appreciating his services as they must of necessity appreciate them; surely this public record, which would manifest a neglect of his talents, might be put off for a short time, until that could be done, in his case, which had been done in that of lord Mornington, of marquis Cornwallis, of Sir Hector Munro—in short, in the case of every individual, except the earl of Moira! *(Hear! hear!)* In every society, it was an undoubted maxim, that he who was placed at the head of it, should, if great achievements were performed, be hailed with grateful applause. But this principle was not acted on towards lord Moira. He, whose genius had laid those plans by which such great results had been produced, appeared to be forgotten; and nothing, he was persuaded could prevent such conduct operating as an affront to the noble lord, unless the hon. Chairman, or some of his colleagues, rose in their place, and explained why their views and feelings were different. What he (Mr. Jackson) principally desired, was, that the granting of this pension be deferred until the court had time to read the papers, that they might be satisfied of the propriety of it. When the name of Moira was next mentioned in that place, he hoped ample justice would be done to his transcendant merits. *(Hear! hear!)* That it might be so, he should move, when the present motion was disposed of, for the production of all dispatches from earl Moira, from the commencement of the war in India, until the last, except such as were of a private nature. To that motion, he conceived, there could be no objection. Those who had read, as he had done, the hostile declaration of lord Moira, and the joyful and glorious conclusion of the war, as detailed in the last advices, would perceive the conduct of an able statesman, impelled by true English feeling—and what was better, acting on pure English maxims. *(Hear! hear!)* He met the enemy on his own threshold—he gave him no time for preparation! But let not those publications be credited, which have described lord Moira as eager and anxious for a war; as seeking to quarrel with the Nepaulese Rajah, by giving a new interpretation to points, which for years had remained settled and decided. This was not the fact. Lord Moira took temperate, moderate, and conciliatory measures; nor was it until that awful moment arrived, when the name of England appeared to be disgraced,—when our officer was

slaughtered in cold blood—when some of our troops were basely murdered, and others fairly killed in the field—that lord Moira said, "This is what England cannot, *will not* bear!" The propositions which he made having been treated, not merely with contempt, but with threats and menaces, he was compelled to unsheath the sword. They had often heard it echoed in that place, that short work ought always to be made with their campaigns in India. This was a maxim founded in experience; for a second campaign in that country, though successful, was virtually a defeat, owing to the horrible expense which it occasioned. Now, let the court consider how speedily lord Moira terminated the late contest. His declaration of war was dated in November 1814—and the dispatch announcing that Goree Misnor had arrived in his camp, offering unconditional submission, or, at least, proffering peace almost on our own terms, bore date only six months afterwards. He stated in his dispatch, that all the objects of the war were answered. The *Goorkah* country was taken possession of,—that acquisition of territory defrayed the expenses consequent on the prosecution of hostilities—and the greatest object of the war, security for our empire, in future, was fully obtained. The conduct of Sir David Ochterlony, acting under this great man, had, he was convinced, made such an impression on the states of India, as, for a long time to come, would prevent them from embarking in warfare. He knew nothing personally of lord Moira; but, recollecting the sentiment uttered by an hon. friend of his, at a recent court—a sentiment which was justly received with acclamations—"that no servant of the company, however low, should be deprived of their protection"—he conceived, that what was due to the lowest, ought not to be refused to the highest!—*(Hear! hear!)* And, therefore, he called on the court to do ample justice, in future, to the merits and services of the noble lord. It was incumbent on them to act thus, seeing how littleness could at times pull greatness down, and recollecting that it took an entire life to build it up! As the present proceeding, if persisted in, would, out of doors, be looked on as a silent affront offered the noble lord, he thought the papers he should move for ought to be granted—they would redound to his fame—and on them the proprietors could found a vote of thanks to that great commander-in-chief, whom he considered the prime-mover and powerful master-spring of all those achievements which had been detailed to the court. But the earl of Moira could not have concluded the war so speedily, if it had not been for the wise policy of a noble marquis (Wellesley) who was governor-general of India, before him, and who was very near sharing the same fate, in that court, which now seemed to threaten the noble earl. When marquis Wellesley left India, he left it without an enemy to the Company—every chief, and every state was either a tributary or an ally!—*(Hear! hear!)* With all his abilities, with all his well-known talents, neither lord Moira, nor any other statesman nor general, could have terminated the war, in so short a period, if it were not for the prudent measures which had been previously adopted by marquis Wellesley. The energy of British counsels, British character, and British arms, deterred the Mahrattas, or any other native power, from raising an arm, while the late contest was pending. They waited for the success of the Nepaulese, before they would attempt to stir; but, if they had stirred, they would have found that it was utterly hopeless for them to do much. With these impressions on his mind, he would, when the question respecting the pension to be granted to Sir D. Ochterlony was disposed of, move for the papers he had already mentioned.

Mr. *Hume* rose under considerable embarrassment, in consequence of what had fallen from the chair, and from his hon. and learned friend, who had just sat down. He felt the force of many of his learned friend's observations, though he would not proceed to the extent to which his learned friend was disposed to go. The conduct of lord Moira was certainly a point of very great importance, and worthy of peculiar attention, since it was their duty to look, with scrupulous attention, to the merits of those employed in the Company's service; and, in that court, they were bound to do equal justice to high and to low. No great body, looking to themselves as one of the greatest in the world, could exist, without the establishment of just rules, to guide their own conduct, and that of their servants. He felt that it was the intention of every gentleman present, who either knew Sir D. Ochterlony, or had heard of his services, to do that gallant officer ample justice. Now, if his opinion were correct, the court of directors, in their zeal to distinguish sir David, in the manner which his merits seemed to demand, had deviated from those rules which had been laid down for the government of their conduct, generally. This placed the proprietors in an awkward situation. For if, on this account, they *now* refused the grant, it would seem as if they thought lightly of the gallant general's services. *(Cries of No!)* He hoped it would not so appear;—but for his own part, he certainly thought it would. Undoubtedly, their bye-laws should be strictly attended to. The present was the second court that had been held since they were renewed, and they ought not to depart from the observance of rules, thus recently and solemnly laid down. That a

deviation had here taken place, he was willing to admit—but he was sorry that his learned friend should therefore wish to postpone the motion. He would rather that his learned friend should pass over the irregularity, at present, as it was occasioned by an excusable zeal to serve an highly deserving individual, and that he would apply himself to prevent its recurrence in future.

Mr. *R. Jackson* here interrupted the hon. member. He observed, that he had not complained of any irregularity, with reference to the bye-laws, in the bringing forward of this motion. Fourteen days notice had been regularly given of it, in conformity with their laws; but his hon. friend had been much out of town, and probably had not seen the advertisement.

Mr. *Hume*, "If there be no irregularity, as far as the bye-laws are concerned, I should be glad to know where the irregularity is?"

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he had not charged those who brought forward the motion with any thing like irregularity. Although, where an increase of salary, above £200 *per annum* was sought, or where a gratuity was requested, two courts were necessary to render the grant valid; yet, with respect to pensions, the case was different—as it was not necessary to hold more than one court for the purpose of bestowing them. The reason was this:—until the bye-laws were framed in 1793, there was no rule whatever restrictive of the grant of pension. When the committee of bye-laws, of which he was a member, met in that year, his deceased friend, Mr. Henchman, felt that the mode of granting pensions ought to be put in some degree of order. It was therefore proposed, that a bye-law should be enacted to prevent the grant of any pension, above a particular sum, without the consent of one general court. Perhaps, it would have been better if two were rendered necessary—but so the law was framed at that time. Previous to its being introduced, the court of directors were possessed of the power of granting pensions, without taking the sense of the proprietors. The consequence was that the gentlemen behind the bar, were teazed for pensions, almost to death—and many of them wished to escape from this state of thraldom. So severe was the persecution, that he recollected their late chairman (the hon. Mr. Elphinstone) rising in his place, and saying, "I entreat that this restriction upon us may be granted—for it is most proper." He (Mr. Jackson) was not therefore, arraigning the present proceedings, as an infraction of the bye-laws. What he stated was, that there was a deviation from precedent, in giving the pension and the thanks at the same moment. His objection had nothing to do with the bye-law—it was founded on a principle of expediency. He conceived, that it would be displeasing to sir D. Ochterlony himself, when he found that the boon was conceded in this precipitate manner, instead of being the offspring of the digested deliberative feeling of the court, founded on documentary evidence. He suggested a different course of proceeding from that introduced, not as the most legal, but as the best, the wisest, and the most expedient mode.

Mr. *Hume* continued.—He was very sorry that the court should be delayed by any misapprehension of his—but he was impressed, by what fell from his learned friend, with the idea, that an irregularity had taken place, particularly when he observed, that perhaps only a few persons had seen the papers. He conceived, that the bye-law, sect. 20, by which papers were to be laid before the proprietors, had been departed from; on that account he conceived his learned friend to have opposed the motion. By the 20th section it was ordained, th where a grant, exceeding in the whole £600, shall be applied for, then the report of the committee of directors, stating the ground on which such grant is recommended, and signed by the directors who approve of the same, shall be laid before the proprietors. Now the fact was, that not only 14 days notice should have been here given, but, independent of that, all the papers should be left open for the inspection of the proprietors. He had called twice at the India House, for the purpose of reading them, but they could not be produced; not because any unwillingness was felt to allow the perusal of them, but on account of the difficulty of collating them. Now, he should be exceedingly sorry, because a trifling irregularity had taken place, that therefore the motion should be put off, as it would give the proprietors and the public an idea that some unpleasant feeling existed towards sir D. Ochterlony. He trusted, in this case, a little informality would be overlooked, rather than, by the proposed delay, to throw a slur on General Ochterlony, for he did conceive that it would be throwing a slur on that excellent officer, if a delay took place in granting to him that which the directors had approved, he believed, unanimously. The court ought to consider, whether they would, on account of a slight informality, not proceeding from intention, but probably attributable to the carelessness of some of their officers, keep back this grant, and thus place a deserving individual in a most painful situation? His own opinion was, that they ought not. The general practice of granting money was a separate question; but, he felt that the character of sir D. Ochterlony would be considerably compromised, if,

with all the facts of his case before the court of directors, the proprietors refused to accede to the motion.

Part of the speech of the hon. Chairman he highly disapproved of. He should not, in speaking of sir D. Ochterlony, have thrown an imputation on the conduct of other officers. He might have praised his talents, without depreciating the abilities of others. This he had not done; for, if he understood the hon. Chairman correctly, he said, that "all the other officers were unsuccesful," while General Ochterlony attained every object he had in view—thus throwing a reproach on many individuals, possessed of courage and ability, some of whom he knew. He was well acquainted with the commander of the second division—he had served with him for four years—and he could speak confidently of his merit. That officer was directly inculpated by the declaration of the hon. Chairman.—*(Hear ! hear !)* He regretted extremely that the court of directors had not acted in a more manly manner, with respect to earl Moira. If the conduct of that noble lord was wrong in beginning the Nepaulese war, they ought to have spoken out, and said so boldly. *(Hear ! hear !)* Considering the situation in which the directors were placed, as the representatives of the Company, with all the necessary documents before them, they should have come to a resolution, that the declaration of war was proper or improper. Then the proprietors would have met to pass a vote of censure or approval on the conduct of the noble earl. But, instead of proceeding in this way, they came forward, contrary to precedent, with a vote of thanks and the grant of a pension to a subordinate officer, while the commander in chief was neglected. All that had been achieved must be considered as emanating from the disposition made by the governor-general and commander in chief. Sir D. Ochterlony served under him—and yet they passed over, in sullen silence, the individual to whom every act was attributable. Some might think differently—but he considered this proceeding as an indirect censure on lord Moira. It would have been better to have censured him directly and openly, instead of treating him with this contemptuous silence. The court of directors, he conceived in this instance, had acted hastily, inconsiderately and unjustly. If lord Moira had done that which was prudent, let it be stated—if his conduct had been the reverse, why was it not declared? That would have been correct; but to come forward with a vote to a subordinate officer, insinuating censure, by a side wind, was gross injustice. Notwithstanding this he would not vote against the grant to sir D. Ochterlony, who was an officer of great abilities, and had served the Company long and faithfully. He possessed no other fortune than his pay and allowances, and therefore wanted the means to keep up, with appropriate splendour, the dignity which the Prince Regent had conferred on him. These were considerations of great importance—they satisfied him that the grant was proper—but he was displeased at the manner in which the directors proposed it. This mode of proceeding had occasioned a difference of opinion in that court, where unanimity would otherwise have reigned—where the proposition ought, and would, if properly introduced, have been carried by acclamation. Sir D. Ochterlony had many claims on the Company. If he were to enumerate his services, from the time he entered the army, he would detain the court too long. [Mr. Hume here briefly adverted to the services, military and civil, of the gallant general, from the Mahratta war, up to that which has been just terminated.] His conduct, on every occasion, had been such as to call for the thanks of that court, and deserved, in his opinion, even a larger sum than that recommended by the court of directors. His objection was not, therefore, to the grant, but to the manner in which it came before them. Indeed, he was happy to see such marks of beneficence poured on the army. They operated as a stimulus to exertion amongst those who had little hope of preferment, and whose ardent spirit was in consequence depressed. Perhaps the court would permit him, for one moment, to read the language used by an officer, who was about to take the field in the commencement of the Nepaulese war. When they had heard the language, they would readily appreciate the feeling by which it was dictated. The Company ought not to be backward in giving rewards to their military servants, who, by the course of service, had been deprived of promotion, and were without the slightest hope of realising fortune or emolument. The officer to whom he alluded, had been 34 years in the service, and wrote in the following terms:—"I expect, in a few days, the command of a battalion, consisting of six grenadier and six light companies, to join in the expedition against Nepaul—a point about which I am perfectly indifferent, for my zeal has subsided into sullen apathy, from the disappointment of my hopes." This gentleman, after 34 years service, was only the 20th major in our army. He (Mr. Hume) wished to see a spur given to their officers—he wished to see some motive to exertion held out to them. If they were not to look to the Company for that stimulus which was necessary for the production of zeal, where were they to turn their eyes in search of it? As to promotion, it was so very slow, that it might be left out of the question. Considering the pension, in this point of view, he approved of it perfectly—but he

condemned the way in which it had been brought before them. It would be a shame, if this gallant officer were deprived of that immediate reward which his services deserved, because the directors had been guilty of an informality. He hoped, therefore, that the gentlemen within the bar would take a lesson from this circumstance, and act, in future, in an open and candid manner, telling those who acted meritoriously, that they had done so, and, on the other hand, not abstaining from direct censure where it was due. He trusted his learned friend would see the propriety of passing over the informality, which, if it were the means of creating delay, would cast a reflection on the services of this gallant officer. *(No! No!)* If he (Mr. Hume) thought it would not, he would be unwilling, so partial was he to a strict observance of rules, to object to the postponement. But he was of opinion that delay would have the effect he stated—and as he knew that no man deserved the countenance and support of the East-India Company more than sir David Ochterlony, he would not wish to tarnish, in the slightest degree, that reward which they were called on to give him.

The *Chairman* trusted the court would believe, that no gentleman sitting behind that bar, could be so much wanting in a sense of propriety, or rather of self-interest, as to propose a measure, favourable to one individual, but intended to hurt the feelings of another Such a principle was most remote from the minds of those who signed the resolution. They had not the smallest idea, that they were doing that, which, by possibility, could produce objections in the general conrt. If the sentiments of the gentlemen who had last spoken were those of the proprietors at large, he should feel it to be his duty to bow to them—but, he believed, he was not obliged to take up, and act upon, the individual opinion, of one or two persons. He was much surprised at the view the two hon. gentlemen had taken of the subject, and at the course which they pursued In agreeing to this resolution, the directors, united, never knew that they were transgressing any rule of propriety, and no such idea prevailed in any other quarter. It was suggested, that the course of proceeding adopted by the directors cast a slur upon an individual. He could assure the court that the directors were quite unconscious of having trenched on the regard or respect due to any person. The hon. and learned gent. said, that there was irregularity in the proceeding. If there were, he (Mr. Grant) did not know where it existed. Nor, indeed, did the learned gent. himself; for he afterwards argued, that it was a sort of *expediency* which induced him to oppose the motion. With respect to the papers, he denied that they had been refused. Every proprietor was at liberty to peruse them. But, as to laying them before the court, that was another thing. There was no bye-law to authorize that proceeding. The bye-law relating to *pensions* did not contain a syllable about the production of papers. The section which followed, and which had reference to *gratuities*, did indeed direct, that papers should lie open for the inspection of the proprietors. But this section had no connection with the question before the court. And, in truth, so far from any desire being entertained, to prevent the perusal of the documents relative to this case, the direct contrary was the fact;—for more was actually done than the bye-law called for. The papers were left open to the inspection of the proprietors in the house;—the learned gentleman had profited by the opportunity;—and he (Mr. Grant) wished he could say he had made a very liberal use of it. *(Hear! hear!)* With respect to the resolution before the court, it could not be decided now;—it was necessary that a second general court should be assembled, before the business was concluded. The papers were lying on the table, and if gentlemen were disposed to have them read, they could be read by the officer, which was the regular course of proceeding. This, he hoped, was a sufficient answer to the first objection.

Mr. *R. Jackson.*—I understand you to state, that a second opportunity of considering this question will occur.

The *Chairman.*—I understand that to be the case.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he wished that the papers should be laid before them, and that farther time should be given, in order to consider the subject fairly. But, if the hon. Chairman was right in his construction of the law, when he said a second court would be necessary, then he (Mr. Jackson) was ready to wave his objection.

Mr. *Bosanquet*, to order.—I conceive that two courts are not necessary. If any explanation be wanting, our counsel is in court, and can give it.

The *Chairman* admitted that he was in error, and then proceeded. Before he touched on the second objection, he wished to correct a mistake into which the hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) had fallen. The hon. gent. charged him with having stated, in speaking of sir D. Ochterlony, "that *all the other* officers employed were unsuccessful." He had said no such thing—he could not say so, in the face of *all* the documents. What he said was, "that sir D. Ochterlony was uniformly successful, when *other* officers were unsuccessful." He *was* uniformly so, and upheld our cause, in that war, when other officers failed. This was all he said, or meant to say, that the hon. gent. certainly had no right to take him up on this

ground. The other objection was, that he and his honourable colleagues had departed from the usual practice in such cases, because they had not come forward, on this occasion, with a vote of thanks to the commander-in-chief. He (Mr. Grant) did not know that any such rule was established. If such a proceeding were a mere thing of course, it would take away the value of it, in a very great degree. If a vote of thanks were, as might be supposed, from what had been said, a mere matter of form, very few persons would think it worth their acceptance. The learned gent. had not proved the existence of any such custom. All he did was, in the face of the proprietors, to censure the court of directors—and, instead of proceeding to the business before the court, he amused himself by charging the executive body with a departure from propriety. That point he would leave for the court to decide upon. But he begged to observe, that he, for one, had not the smallest idea of disposing of the *general question*, on which some difference of opinion existed in the present instance. He was sure, that there was not a feeling in the minds of one of the directors, when they agreed to the resolution, that they were reflecting on any person's conduct. With respect to lord Moira, as he was governor-general and commander-in-chief, approbation voted to him would go to an extent far beyond what it reached in sir D. Ochterlony's case. In the one instance, it covered the whole of the events, from the commencement of the war,—those points in which they succeeded, as well as those in which they did not—while, in the other, it merely referred to specific acts of military gallantry, without looking at all to the various subjects with which the war was connected. Those were questions to be taken up when the business was completely finished. The learned gent. had given a very decided opinion on every part of the subject—but others, perhaps, did not view it exactly as he did; and he (Mr. Grant) did not know, that, because the directors had not proceeded in the line which he (Mr. Jackson) conceived the most proper, that they were, therefore, in the wrong. It would be to take the executive power out of their hands, if, on every occasion when individuals dissented from their opinion, they were obliged to give up that which their judgment told them was correct. The court of directors were responsible for every act done by them, and, if they conducted themselves improperly, let the business be taken up and pursued in the regular way; but it was not usual in that court, with so little notice, with so little decency, to arraign the character of the whole body of directors. (*Hear! hear!*) It might not be improper here, to notice the conduct of the Prince Regent, who, in conferring honours on sir D. Ochterlony and some other officers, did not appear to participate in the feeling of the learned gent. or to be at all apprehensive that other persons, who were not so distinguished, would conceive themselves insulted by the proceeding. He (Mr. Grant) was very sorry to see a proposition of this nature treated in such a manner. If, when the business was concluded, the directors were thought wanting in their duty, he would willingly obey the general opinion of the court; but individuals were not to prescribe to them what they were to do. If such a principle were admitted, their situation would be pitiable indeed. Their responsibility was of a very serious nature; and, when the business was at an end, let their conduct, subject to that responsibility, be fairly tried: but they could not suffer dictation. They were not to be told, this you should have done, and that you should have done;—they were not placed in that situation to obey the caprice of any individual. (*Hear! hear!*) Such conduct went very much to take all power of proceeding out of their hands; and therefore he must strongly object to it, as quite unnecessary and improper. As to the doctrine of the other hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) who asserted, that the directors, by acting as they had done, prevented the proprietors from being unanimous, he could only say that he sincerely wished he could find out the art of making them unanimous! (*A laugh.*) The hon. Chairman then adverted to the disposition which appeared, in some gentlemen, to place, in the most unfavourable light, every transaction of the directors;—and concluded by hoping, that, under all the circumstances, no farther objection would be made to the grant submitted to the court.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* felt placed, by what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, in a very awkward situation; because it appeared, that no gentleman, in that court, could offer his sentiments without exposing himself to the hazard of a personal attack. If he (Mr. Kinnaird) were not placed there to speak, when the interests of the proprietors demanded it, and to know the reason when he gave away money, or refused to do so, for what, he should wish to know, did he come there? (*Hear! hear!*) He protested against such conduct, in the name of every thing fair and honest. He trusted that the learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) would not, in consequence of what had been levelled at him, desist from stating to the court his opinion, and giving to the proprietors the benefit of his great experience. To his exertions they were indebted for that bye-law, which gave them something like a control over their money—and he hoped they would still proceed reaping the benefit of his wisdom and intelligence. When he

observed on personal feeling advanced against the gent. behind the bar, he could not avoid animadverting on any unseemly language that was used to those before it. The hon. Chairman had said, he wished he could find out the art of insuring unanimity. He (Mr. K.) could tell him the way to prevent unanimity in that court—it was by adopting that querulous tone which he was too much in the habit of using!—*(Loud cries of "order!")* He applied to those who cried "*order*," whether they did not hear fall from the hon. Chairman, a direct accusation against individuals on that side of the bar, attributing to them a desire to misrepresent the motives of the directors? *(Hear! hear!)* If, therefore, he was not at liberty to say that this was not a proper tone to be used by the person who made the accusation, for what purpose did he sit there? The hon. Chairman wished he knew how to procure unanimity. He (Mr. K.) would point out to him the various meetings held within those walls, to grant honourable rewards for honourable services; and he would advise him to take the same course on the present occasion, and the hon. gent. would find that the same unanimity would be the consequence. It was a rare instance in the annals of that court, when merit like that of Sir D. Ochterlony was brought forward in such a shape as to prevent the proprietors from being unanimous. On whose heads, then, did this want of unanimity rest? He would tell the hon. gent. that those persons were accountable for it who had adopted a course different from that which had been usually pursued! By following the tract pointed out in former times they could alone hope to arrive at unanimity. In this case if the gentlemen wished to consult the feelings of Sir D. Ochterlony, by having the motion carried unanimously, let a little delay be afforded, until the papers could be read. It was a most precipitate measure to come to the court and ask a specific reward for a subordinate officer, without in the slightest degree noticing the commander-in-chief. It was also remarkable, that in the papers before the directors, there was not a single extract from the dispatches of the commander-in-chief, who certainly was the best judge of the merits of Sir D. Ochterlony. The hon. Chairman had called on the court to look to the conduct of government, as justificatory of the proceeding now adopted. He would also call the attention of the court to the conduct of government, with a different view. What was done during the whole of the peninsular war? who was then rewarded, on the very moment? the commander-in-chief, and no other person. The other officers, many of whom had bled in the field, were not thought of till the war was completely wound up. He was one of those who thought it unwise to give pecuniary rewards, on all occasions—but he knew, that when rewards were given, by great public bodies, to military men, it was not the pecuniary, but the honorary part that gratified them; that part which tended to ennoble the blood in the veins of their posterity! Feeling thus, he could not but be surprised, that there was not a single quotation in the papers, taken from the dispatches of the commander-in-chief, in which honourable mention was made of this experienced and valorous officer. There was, in the report of the committee of correspondence, a species of *wording*, that conveyed a strange idea to his mind—if he read it aright, the directors were rejoicing in the success of the Nepaulese war. He alluded to that part, in which, after stating that the "eminent services of Sir David Ochterlony had upheld the honour of the British arms," it goes on to say, "and the enemy, after the capture of extensive provinces, *important to them*;" these are the words, "provinces important to them," by which, in his opinion, the directors pledged themselves to approve of the war. With this Sir D. Ochterlony had nothing to do—he was an officer acting under the commander-in-chief, and if the directors rejoiced in the capture of those important provinces, they must recollect that the whole of the merit of the accession belonged to Earl Moira, and they ought to honour him accordingly. The report then states, that "the enemy were reduced to sue for peace, on terms understood to be advantageous to the Company." This paragraph, he supposed, was introduced to shew that the peace was not yet concluded, or at least that the terms were not sufficiently known, as a sort of excuse for not granting thanks to Earl Moira. Being prepared to say all this on the subject of the war—having stated the capture of the provinces as matter of exultation, admitting that the terms of the peace are supposed to be advantageous—with these points conceded, the first time when the subject is brought forward by the directors, it is connected with a grant of money—it is not even introduced in the form of a mere vote of thanks. Now for what purpose was this system followed? Because, if the directors proposed a vote of thanks, without a grant of money, they knew they would fail, for they knew it was impossible for the court to vote their thanks to a particular officer, to the exclusion of the rest of the army. The directors had gone quite out of the common tract of travelling, and, if *they* could see their way, he was not sufficiently conversant with the turnings and twinings of that court to be able to do so. He wished to know, when the Marquis Wellesley had finished the war in India, and it was understood that the

court disapproved of it, whether on the arrival of dispatches stating the discomfiture of the enemy, a vote of thanks was not given to him—the court expressly reserving to themselves the right of deciding on the policy of the war afterwards? *(Hear! hear!)* thus supporting the principle, that no subordinate officer should receive thanks, until they were offered to the commander-in-chief. He would ask of any man who heard him—he would ask of any military man, whether he would not conceive it to be a slur on his character, if his subordinate officer were rewarded, while he, beneath whom all the operations of a campaign were carried on, remained neglected and forgotten? If any of the gentlemen who proposed his vote were at all conversant with military *etiquette*, they must perceive the truth of this observation. And he was sure, if there was one man, who, more than another, would be displeased with thanks, which insinuated a slur upon an individual, that man was Sir D. Ochterlony. To suppose otherwise, would be to suppose that he had feelings very different from those which his brother officers knew him to possess. It would be to suppose him willing to wound the feelings of those brave men who had shared his toils, and partaken of his glory.—*(Hear! hear!)* He, therefore, for one, could not vote for this grant to Sir D. Ochterlony, in its present state. He would not vote for any reward, which he felt would not be agreeable to that gallant general. This he was certain would not, because it must excite unpleasant feelings in other officers of the army—it must even strike the commander-in-chief, who had highly approved of Sir D. Ochterlony's talents, as a tacit reproach to him. Actuated by these sentiments, and no others, he should now oppose the grant; but, if it were brought forward in a regular manner, he would be the first to hold up his hand in favour of it. He conceived that the Company were bound to defend the interest and honour of the lowest of their servants—and surely they were no less powerfully called on to defend the credit and character of those who were placed in the highest situations. If there were any case in which an officer particularly demanded their support, it was when he had taken on himself the dreadful responsibility of going to war—and when he was placed at such a remote distance, that he could not immediately furnish those by whom he was employed, with a connected chain or statement of events. This protection was still more necessary, when it was known that some individuals opposed themselves to the policy of that war, and would, perhaps, endeavour to prevent the rewards which its successful termination deserved, from flowing in that channel to which they properly belonged. Here he could not withhold his testimony of applause from the spirit and skill with which the Nepaulese war was conducted, and the glorious success by which its termination was distinguished. In this resolution, he conceived the directors had partially approved of the war, when they spoke in such terms of the territory which it had given to them. As to the policy in which it commenced, that still remained open for discussion. But he called on the court to act as they did in the case of Lord Wellesley. On that occasion thanks were voted to him and to the whole army—but the right to decide afterwards on the conduct of the governor-general, in entering on the war, was specially reserved. He conceived it right to keep the general and commander-in-chief separate; because though his conduct in the field might be worthy of praise and reward, his proceedings in the cabinet might demand censure and disapprobation. An hon. friend of his (Mr. Hume) had surprised him very much by his course of argument. That hon. gent. had, on all occasions, been most desirous for the establishment of settled rules for conducting the business of that court, and of the court of directors. In the endeavour to promote regulations of this nature, the hon. gent. had not found a warmer co-operator than he was. It was extremely curious, that the hon. gent, who had been a fellow labourer with him in the vineyard—who had assisted zealously in the formation of those rules—should, the first time one of them was broken through, beg of the court to pass over the infraction. "Oh," says he, "Sir David is a very gallant officer, you had better therefore, overlook this breach of your rules." But the hon. gent. had made a very fair proposition. "If," said he, "by delaying this grant, no slur is thrown on Sir David Ochterlony, then I am willing to postpone it." Now, he could not conceive, that, by putting the motion off, Sir David Ochterlony could be supposed to labour under any slur whatever; whereas, by agreeing to it now, a sort of censure wodld be passed on other officers. It was, on the other hand, denied by the executive body, that the smallest reproach was intended to be cast on any individual—but could they say that the proceeding would not be construed differently out of doors? He was convinced, that nine-tenths of those acquainted with the circumstances, would immediately conclude, that the present motion had for its great object, to mark with reproach, the conduct of those officers whose services were not even hinted at, when the hon. Chairman said, as a crown of praise to Sir David Ochterlony, that *he* was successful, when all others were unsuccessful.

The *Chairman.*—I did not say so.

Mr. *Kinnaird*.—You qualified the expression by saying, "when many others had failed."

The *Chairman*.—I deny I ever said so. I give a point-blank denial to the assertion. What I said was this, "while sir D. Ochterlony was uniformly successful, *other officers* were unsuccessful."

Mr. *Kinnaird* regretted that other officers should have been at all spoken of, or introduced. Sir D. Ochterlony might have received the full meed of praise, without any attempt being made to disparage the conduct of other persons. Now, if the conduct of that gallant officer was fairly entitled, as assuredly it was, to approbation and reward, were they not equally due to lord Moira, from whom, in the regular course of things, the successes obtained must have originally sprung? On this point he would confidently appeal to the military part of that assembly, who must necessarily answer in the affirmative. He gave the court reason for what they should do, fortified by precedents drawn from what they had done. If the hon. Chairman were really desirous that unanimity should prevail in this court,—if he were anxious to spare the feelings of sir D. Ochterlony, he would consent to put off this motion, until general thanks to earl Moira, and the army have been voted. And, when sir D. Ochterlony had been included,—by name, if the hon. Chairman pleased,—by a special resolution, if he thought proper, for he (Mr. K.) professed the utmost respect for him;—then the court of directors might come forward with that motion which was not only second, in point of form, but second in the consideration of that deserving officer. There was one other expression of the hon. Chairman, which, he conceived, called for notice. No conduct, he thought, deserved the encouragement and thanks of the court, more than that of those gentlemen, who, like his hon. and learned friend, took the trouble to read and sift such papers as were connected with subjects before the court, for the benefit of the proprietors at large. When his learned friend took that trouble, he sincerely thanked him;—and the proprietors, he thought, were much indebted to him. But how did the hon. Chairman speak of his having so occupied himself? "I am sure," said he, "there was no wish to keep the papers back;—the learned gent. had seen them, and a pretty use he makes of our liberality." Now, for his part, he did not thank the gentlemen opposite for the production of those papers. The bye-law gave them a right to demand them. There was no courtesy in showing those papers, which the interest of the proprietors required, and which the directors could have no motive, at least no proper motive, for withholding;—therefore no thanks were due. He should vote against the present motion, because he thought it threw a slur on the earl of Moira, and the rest of the officers of the army, and because he did not conceive that this was the mode in which reward ought to be conferred on sir D. Ochterlony. He should therefore move, as an amendment:—

"That this court though it entertains a high sense of the merits of sir D. Ochterlony, think it expedient to adjourn the present question."

If (continued Mr. Kinnaird) the court of directors do not consider it proper, which I am sure they will, to propose a vote of thanks to earl Moira and the rest of the army,—which, I am convinced, will be carried by acclamations on this side of the bar,—though I have no wish to take the executive power out of their hands, yet, in that case, I shall feel it my duty to propose such a motion on a future day.

Mr. *Herriott* having called the hon. gent., who had just sat down, to order, wished to explain his reasons for having done so. He did so, for this plain reason—because the hon. gent. was not content to speak in general terms, but adverted to the hon. Chairman, in such a manner, as compelled him (Mr. Herriott) to interfere. He not only spoke of the conduct of the hon. Chairman on the present question, but referred to it, on former occasions. As he was on his legs, he wished to say a few words with respect to the question before the court. The hon. gent. (Mr. Kinnaird) had looked round, and asked, if there were any military persons present? He (Mr. Herriott) now answered, that he had been for three-score years in military habits—and, with respect to the proposition made by the court of directors, he could see no impropriety in it—either with reference to *etiquette* or to any other point. It was not an uncommon thing to give thanks to officers in subordinate situations, without noticing their superiors. Thus, when the lords of the admiralty sent out an officer who achieved any great victory, that officer, though acting under their lordships, received the thanks of parliament. Should the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, or elsewhere, send out a division, by which any glorious action was performed, these only received thanks who were immediately instrumental in obtaining it. Thus lord Nelson was under the command of a superior when he went to the Madeiras, where he achieved that, for which he received the thanks of the country, no notice being taken of his commanding officer. He (Mr. Herriott) believed this was so. Now, it struck him, from what knowledge he possessed as a military man, that the individual, who was employed in giving orders, as governor-general, far from the scene of action, had nothing to do with achievements in the field of battle.

Therefore, he considered the thanks and rewards proposed to be given to sir D. Ochterlony, as due to him for the skill and ability he displayed in executing certain commands which he had received from his superior. When he said this, he could assure the court, that no man honoured lord Moira more than he did. Of that eminent character he had some personal knowledge—but none whatever of sir D. Ochterlony. It was evident, therefore, that he spoke from principle, and not from any feeling of partiality. He should support the proposition of the court of directors.

Mr. *Bosanquet* rose to speak to the order of their proceedings. The hon. gent. shortly adverted to the original motion, and the amendment. The latter, he observed, could not possibly be entertained, in its existing form. It was, in fact, nothing more nor less than a species of question of adjournment; and it would be infinitely better to move a direct adjournment, (if the opponents of the motion wished to do it away entirely) which would, of course, take precedence of all other questions. Under the present circumstances, he could not help submitting to the learned gent., whether it would not be better to reconsider the amendment, and to put it in a shape consistent with the course usually taken in that and every other deliberate assembly.

Mr. *R. Jackson* felt much obliged to his hon. friend for setting him right when he was out of order. If his hon. friend would hand the motion and amendment to him, a moment's time would be sufficient to rectify the error.

Mr. *Howorth* regretted exceedingly the tone in which his hon. friends, on the right and left, had made their objections. The executive body was a delegated body, and was responsible for its proceedings; therefore, if it acted improperly, it could be called to account in a regular manner, and ought not to be subject to hasty remarks, the offspring of momentary feeling. *(Hear! hear!)* Two objections had been urged against the motion,—one founded on the form of the proceeding—the other resulting from a feeling of delicacy towards lord Moira. With respect to the form of proceeding, he at first feared that the directors were departing from the regular line; but when he looked to sect. 19 and 20 of the bye-laws, he found they were complied with, and that the course pursued was perfectly regular. The second objection, that lord Moira was not mentioned on this occasion, appeared to him to be totally irrelevant to the question. The resolution recommended by the directors was nothing more than an act of liberality, with which they followed up the example of government. The Prince Regent had conferred a very high honour on sir D. Ochterlony, and the court were now called on to give him the means of supporting it. What information was wanting on this question? Were not the papers before the proprietors? Was it not notorious that the army of sir D. Ochterlony had to penetrate a country so naturally strong, as to require but few troops to defend it? Had they not to cope with an enemy different, in every respect, from any they had before encountered in India—a race of highlanders—men of hardy habits, and of undoubted courage? *(Hear! hear!)* men actuated, not by the motives of mercenaries, but by those feelings which were imprinted in the hearts of the human race in every clime—to defend their native county, their friends, relatives, and every thing dear to them! *(Hear! hear!)* Could it be forgotten that the army of sir D. Ochterlony had to cover the tarnish which British glory had sustained, by reverses in other quarters? *(Hear! hear!)* That they had to meet an enemy flushed with success, and confident of victory? *(Hear! hear!)* Now he desired to know what gen. Ochterlony did, under circumstances so disadvantageous? Did he not alter the whole system of warfare? Did he not concentrate his forces, to attain the object he had in view? Did he not persevere in preventing the enemy from receiving supplies, and, at length, compel him to attack the British troops, instead of being attacked by them in his strong holds? *(Hear! hear!)* This plan succeeded. The enemy did attack his forces—he was repulsed and discomfited. Sir D. Ochterlony displayed the most consummate skill and valour in the field. He lost not a moment. The enemy was followed up, sword in hand, and the British troops took possession of his provinces. Sir D. Ochterlony appeared to be as wise in the cabinet as valorous in the field. No sooner did the enemy propose terms of accommodation than he closed with them—and put an end to a war, the most bloody, the most expensive and the most hazardous that we ever waged in India. After this short statement, what papers, he would ask, were wanting? For his own part, he acceded, with heart and hand, to the motion. *(Hear! hear!)*

Mr. *H. Twiss* said, the speech which had just been delivered, had called the attention of the proprietors to the real question before them, from which it had been directed by some of the addresses they had previously heard. Much had been said on this occasion about *unanimity*—but, whenever he heard a great deal of talk about it, he always suspected that it would be wanting. What had occurred this day, fully verified the correctness of that suspicion. The very first proposition that had been made, went to disturb that unanimity, which probably would otherwise have prevailed. For

the purpose of enjoying unanimity hereafter, the present was to be sacrificed. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) had introduced what he (Mr. Twiss) conceived had nothing to do with the question. He had brought forward the claims of the earl of Moira, which were totally distinct and different. He would not enter into that subject, not only because he was not prepared, but because it was wholly irrelevant to the motion before the court. It appeared clear, however, that the analogies on which the opponents of the motion founded themselves were inapplicable. They contended, that the vote of thanks should always be given to the commander-in-chief, in the first instance, and not to the subordinate officer. He did not believe that this was a general custom; but, if it were so, it would only come to this—that where a commanding officer had under him one who achieved what he directed, there the vote of thanks should be claimed by the superior. But that was not a case similar to the present, where the superior officer was commander-in-chief and governor-general. Because, when sir D. Ochterlony had done all that rested with him, it could not be said that lord Moira had also performed every thing that devolved upon him. The governor-general had not only to look to the operations in the field, he had also to wind up those in the cabinet. And, therefore, those who talked of the prematureness of the present question, had themselves recommended the most premature of all courses. The motion adverted to none but military objects, and yet with that, those gentlemen requested the court to give a vote of thanks for the winding up of the war. Now, they could not tell whether it was terminated or not—hostilities might have again broken out—and, until this point was settled on a broad and immoveable basis, it would be wrong to thank lord Moira for that which probably might not at the time be effected. The hon. gentleman (Mr. D. Kinnaird) observed, that, during the peninsular war, votes of thanks were frequently given to the Duke of Wellington, he being commander-in-chief. That was very true—but, when he received those votes of thanks, he had completed every thing connected with the specific acts for which he was thus rewarded. When he had finished his military operations, he had nothing more to do—it was not for him, as for lord Moira, to wind up the war, and make a treaty of peace. He, having performed certain acts, had no farther duties to execute. Surely this could not be considered a precedent for voting thanks to an individual, who, at the close of a war, probably had many ulterior measures to complete. He agreed with the hon. gentleman in thinking, that those persons, who by a just statement of facts, by the examination of papers, by a constant attention to the forms of their proceedings, could detect and point out deviations from those forms, did a very great service to that court; and he conceived, if any informality, with respect to the mode of advertising existed, in the present instance, a very great benefit would be derived from pointing it out. Before he proceeded, he should be glad to know whether the papers connected with this vote had been advertised?

The *Chairman*—"There has been no advertisement—and there ought to have been none."

Mr. *H. Twiss*—Certainly the impression made on this court was, that a notice called for by the terms of the bye-laws had not been regularly given. If this had been the case, he should have felt, that what was lost of time now, by the discovery of such an informality, would be more than made up on future occasions, by the regularity of their proceedings. But the fact was, that the production of papers was necessary, only when a different species of grant was to be made. The 20th section of the bye-laws ordained, that where a gratuity of more than £600 was called for, the report of the directors, stating their reasons for recommending it, should be laid before a general court; and that all the papers relative thereto, should also be produced, for the inspection of the proprietors. But gentlemen would do him the favour to recollect, that the bye-laws referred to three distinct species of grant. The 1st related to salaries, the 2d to pensions, and the third to gratuities. The first applied to offices, the second to different services—the third to money given in the lump. Now, the present motion fell under the 19th section, which related to pensions—and which required no reports, no papers. It only directed, that "every pension, amounting to more than £600, should be laid before, and approved by, a general court summoned for that purpose, prior to its being made known to the board of control." Here there was not a single syllable about papers, report, or advertisement. But the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) stepped out of that section; and, then, they found, that if something else had been done, which was not done, then something that had not been done, ought to have been done—*(a laugh)*. He appealed to the court, whether there was any thing in the 19th section that called for the production of papers? Certainly there was not. The forms under that section having been strictly obeyed, all that the court had to consider was, whether they would suffer those general hints and vague requisitions to prevent them from giving to a brave officer, who had nobly performed all he was appointed to do, that recompense

which he had honourably earned? The only thing, broached on the other side, which had the slightest reference to the question, was, that the court might, as the motion was now worded, be committing themselves to something like an approbation of the war, if they agreed to the resolution. Now, he would submit it to the candour of the hon. gentleman (Mr. D. Kinnaird) for he knew he possessed *some*, whether it would not be a much fairer course, if he meant to take that objection, to have moved an amendment, comprizing *all* that granted by the original resolution, but omitting that part which implied an approbation of the war? The grant to sir D. Ochterlony was fully deserved by him, whether the policy of the war was right or wrong. That was a question which could not shake his claim. If, at some future time, it was agreed, that the war *was* improperly engaged in, (which he was far from supposing), still the grant was fairly due for the brilliant services achieved by this distinguished officer. Therefore, the reasonable mode for all those gentlemen to pursue, who doubted the propriety of the war, would be, to move an amendment, giving to sir D. Ochterlony that which was stated in the resolution, but leaving out any thing that could be construed into an approbation of the war, that subject being more proper for future consideration.

Mr. *S. Dixon* observed, he should be very sorry if any thing he could say should give offence to his worthy friends below him. [Messrs. Hume, R. Jackson, and D. Kinnaird.] For himself, he was a plain man—and, in that respect, like a great many others in the court, could understand a truth, much better, if fewer words were used to elucidate it. He admired his worthy friends—at least all they wished him to admire, their address and oratory. But he must say, that, if he once lost sight of their arguments, even for a single minute, when he returned he found them every where but where he left them.—*(A laugh.)* Now, with respect to the question before the court, that sir D. Ochterlony had done *his duty*, no doubt could exist in their minds. If the court, then, were impressed with this feeling, was it right for them to postpone doing *their's*, because something may arise out of certain papers, though not at all connected with him? As to the policy of the war, he had nothing to do with it. A soldier or a sailor might achieve great deeds in a war very foolishly and unadvisedly entered into; and, although the person who occasioned it might deserve censure, yet the individual who was employed to support it, ought not to participate in the punishment of his misconduct. He thought it would be premature to vote thanks to lord Moira, until they had decided on the policy of the war; they would be placed in a very awkward predicament, if they now approved of his conduct, and afterwards, when it came fully before them, they should find it blameable instead of praiseworthy. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) said, that thanks had been frequently voted to the duke of Wellington, while on the Peninsula. That might be so; but the two cases were entirely different. He had said before, and he would say now, that he never heard of the accession of provinces to our East-India territory, without feeling pain instead of pleasure; for in proportion as our empire in India was extended, the less powerful would the Company be. His learned friend had stated, that the directors could not, with propriety, move for a reward to any individual acting under a governor-general or commander-in-chief, without first noticing the superior officer. They had numberless instances, in English history, where a different course was pursued. The great victory of the Nile was achieved by a squadron detached from the fleet commanded by Lord St. Vincent; honours were conferred on Lord Nelson, while Earl St. Vincent was not mentioned. On this principle he would vote for the resolution He hoped his worthy friend (Mr. Jackson) would not feel offended at what he was about to say. He considered him as his polar star in that court, but if he found him to be a mere word-catcher, he certainly would not esteem him so much as he had done. The worthy Chairman must feel himself in the most extraordinary situation, if every word uttered from the chair was to be watched in the way he had often remarked. It was most unfair to catch up every word that fell from an individual; for the purpose of construing it into a meaning that was never contemplated. This day they had heard the hon. Chairman charged with having thrown out a reflection against individuals, which he firmly believed, was by no means intended. He hoped such traps for words would, in future, be discouraged.

Mr. *Kinnaird* rose to order.

Mr. *Dixon* "I threw this out, generally; if you wish to take it to yourself, I cannot help it."

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, it was rather a hard expression, to say, that any individual sat there for the purpose of catching words. What he had said, was in complete pursuance of his argument. He had asserted, that the motion was calculated to cast reflections, since it tended to shew that a single officer had been selected from the rest of the army.

The *Chairman.* "I must be allowed to say, that there was no necessity for calling the hon. proprietor to order."

Mr. *Dixon* proceeded.—He thought they might, this day, give their thanks, and confer a reward on Sir D. Ochterlony, without casting any imputation on the

conduct of Lord Moira, or of any other person.

The *Chairman* said, he wished to throw in an observation, that would put an end to any fear lest the resolution should pledge the proprietors to an approbation of the war. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) had quoted the words "after the capture of provinces, important to them," which he seemed to think implied an opinion in favour of the war. That, however, was not the case. The provinces were spoken of as being important, not to *us*, as the hon. gent. supposed, but to *the enemy*. The sentence ran thus, "in consideration of Sir D. Ochterlony's eminent services—by which the honour of the British arms was upheld, and the *enemy*, after the capture of extensive provinces, important to *them*, were obliged to sue for peace." *Enemy* was the antecedent word—and, therefore, this member of the sentence could not be construed to express any opinion as to the propriety of the war. That question was still to be decided. The resolution did not include any thing unnecessary—it was intended to point out general Ochterlony's services in having subdued those provinces.

The hon. Mr. *Elphinstone* perfectly concurred in the motion. The war had been carried on in a most skilful manner. As to the policy in which it originated, that was a question entirely separate from the one before the court. He was, however, perfectly convinced of the necessity of the war. It could not be avoided, unless the Company meant to sit down content under the most flagrant injuries.

Mr. *Jackson* here handed in the altered amendment. It was read by the clerk, as follows:—"That this court, though it retains a high sense of the merits and services of Sir D. Ochterlony, thinks it expedient to defer the consideration of this question, until the proprietors have read the document, on which the directors have founded the report now before them."

Mr. *P. Moore* said, when he came down to the court that day, he thought he should give a silent vote in approbation of the motion—for he did not think it possible to take any exception to the merits of that gallant officer, who was the subject of the vote; and he was happy to find that the high opinion of his services, so general out of doors, was so firmly supported within their walls. His merits stood unimpeached—and, on the same principle, he trusted, that the gentlemen near him would not impeach the gratuity about to be bestowed on this gallant officer. He would ask gentlemen, what farther information they could expect to have at any future period? Several of them had examined documents on this subject, and what did they tell the court? Did they take an exception to the conduct of Sir D. Ochterlony? No; they praised, in the highest degree, those services which had been so often stated. Whatever his opinion might be of the rise, progress, character and management of the war, with these the conduct of Sir D. Ochterlony could have no concern. To place his argument in the strongest point of view, he would assume that it was vexatious in its origin, ruinous in its tendency, unjust in its progress, and disgraceful to those who occasioned it. Allowing all this, it would only raise the merits of Sir D. Ochterlony higher than they were—because, under such disadvantages, he had brought the war to a happy termination. Now, what had this vote to do with the conduct of Lord Moira? Those who supposed that it had, said, "Sir David Ochterlony's merits are so great that he is entitled to this reward—but let us wait for a fortnight, and perhaps we shall find out something that will overturn it!" This certainly was not a very generous proceeding—and he was convinced it would not succeed. He had not read the dispatches on this subject; but had received accounts from persons in India, who stated the merits of this gallant officer to be above all praise. Individuals of his (Mr. M.'s) own family had served under him. Some of them had fallen—but it was a consolation to the survivor to know that they had done their duty. It should not be forgotten, that Sir David Ochterlony had devoted himself to the service of the Company, and to no other. He was one of those distinguished men who had been reared, as it were, in that great military school, India, that school, the pupils of which had superceded every other class, wherever they had been employed.

Mr. Alderman *Atkins* requested permission to detain the court for a few moments, with the hope, that what he should submit would tend to remove every obstacle to the most complete unanimity of sentiment. That the court was unanimous upon the basis of the discussion, there could be no doubt, for every opinion expressed was favourable to the grant proposed; it was to be lamented, therefore, that any immaterial shade of difference should interrupt that unison which ought to prevail. The general discussion seemed to turn upon regulations which were supposed to bind the court. It was not the gift itself, but the mode in which the proposition was recommended to be carried into effect, and the manner in which it was submitted for approbation. His learned friend (Mr. Jackson) had entered his objection, merely with a view to the expression of his feeling upon the manner of proceeding to carry the resolution into effect. He thought that upon this, and upon all other occasions of the like kind, the court ought to have laid before it the

proper evidence of the merits of the individual to whom remuneration was to be given. All that the learned gentleman desired to do, was to impose that check upon the proceedings and conduct of the court, which the laws of the Company justified; and such as an anxious regard to the regularity of the future proceedings of the court seemed to require. By the laws of the Company, the court had a right to insist upon that regularity in their proceedings which could afford them the best means of due consideration upon the question submitted to them. In claiming this privilege no blame could be attributed to any gentleman. As it was admitted that it was reasonable and proper when the proprietors were called upon to make a *grant* for ordinary purposes, that they should have the fullest information respecting the grounds of such grant, and the most ample time to deliberate upon the proposition, surely it could not be denied that a question relative to the grant of a *pension* for the reward *of services*, was entitled at least to the same sort of consideration. If a simple grant of £600 to an officer, as a remuneration for the loss of his baggage by shipwreck, required the deliberation of two general courts, before the grant could be affirmed; how much stronger did that rule apply to a case where a pension of £1,000 per annum was to be voted? Still he thought the proprietors had no right to complain of the manner in which this subject was now brought before the court; but he (Mr. A.) would ask, whether there was not enough in the present instance, to entitle the court to consider whether the bye-law might not be too rigidly enforced in some cases, and whether it might not be expedient at some future time to alter it. It was in this point of view that his learned friend had felt himself justified in the interposition, which had in some trifling degree impeded the unanimity of the court. As to the bye-law, there was no doubt that the court of directors had done their duty most correctly in the manner of bringing the subject forward —all the necessary forms of the law had been complied with: and upon this point he should be sorry that his learned friend should stand too strictly upon forms. The grace of the reward would be much diminished by delay. Heartily wishing, therefore, for the most perfect unanimity, he hoped his learned friend would withdraw his amendment. It was admitted that the gallant officer had discharged his duty honourably and meritoriously, and with such grounds to proceed upon, and with such general feelings of unanimity as seemed to prevail in the court, he had not the least doubt that the proposition would meet with the utmost cordiality from every man. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that before he acquiesced in the wishes of his friend the worthy magistrate, he must beg to say a few words in explanation, with a view of recalling the attention of the court to the real state of the question.

Mr. *Twiss* interposed, and said, that as the hon. and learned gent. had already spoken once on the subject, it was not consistent with the usual rules of debate to allow to any gent. a second speech upon the same question. The motion for adjournment ought to take precedence.

Mr. Alderman *Atkins* having made a direct request to his hon. and learned friend, with a view to an object which must be interesting to every gent. present, namely, the unanimity of this day's proceedings, he hoped his learned friend might be permitted to state what he thought necessary by way of explanation or justification of the part he had taken in the debate. This indulgence seemed the more reasonable, when the learned gent. appeared to indicate a wish to acquiesce in every thing which tended to produce an unanimous feeling in the court.

Mr. *R. Jackson* resumed. He was sensible of having already trespassed upon the time of the court; but he hoped not unnecessarily nor uselessly, and in rising for the second time, he assured the court, that he had neither taste nor inclination, to engage much more of their attention. It did appear to him, however, to be necessary, to call the recollection of the court for a few moments to the simple state of the question, and this only in justification of himself. The court, he hoped, would do him the justice to recollect, that in the onset, he did not suggest any thing in derogation of the bye-law; or of the course pursued by the court of directors. He had admitted, that so far as a just compliance with the regulations of the Company went, they had done their duty. All he was desirous of impressing upon the court, was, that there did not seem to be any well-founded distinction between a *gratuity* and a *pension*, as far as related to the mode in which propositions of this kind were brought under the consideration of the court. He did venture to consider, upon general principles, that the bye-laws in this respect might beneficially be brought under reconsideration. Without predicting, however, that this was a case, which called upon the court to be very nice in the application of precise and formal rules; and going along with the feelings of his hon. friend the worthy magistrate, and agreeing with another hon. friend who was a member of the committee of bye-laws, and entertaining the confident hope and expectation which he did, that something would be done, by way of security to the court with regard to the subject of pensions; he did not feel himself justified in persevering in his objection. After several further observations on the

expedience of two general courts in such cases, Mr. Jackson concluded with saying, that most heartily did he enter his sentiments of applause on behalf of gen. Ochterlony; and though he had ventured to interpose in the way observed upon, he must still state it to be his most entire conviction, that it would be wise and expedient:—that it would be the soundest and most constitutional course, to have laid before the court, the means of informing them of the general wisdom and validity of the measure proposed. But if the purposes of expediency were answered as his hon. friend, the worthy magistrate had so truly stated;—if a great portion of the gentlemen present felt satisfied of the wisdom of the grant, it would ill become him to stand up and interpose any obstacle in the way of the general wishes of the court. It was extremely gratifying to his feelings to find, that he still had the honour of being the *polar star* of his learned friend, and he would assure him with the greatest good humour, that he hoped he should ever continue entitled to the same honour; and notwithstanding the open attack made upon him, he would endeavour to summon up all the good humour,—all the *taciturnity*, that his learned friend meant to recommend, and reply to no part of that attack; but leave the court, the public, and his country at large to judge whether a life of *self-denial*, such as his had been, did or did not entitle him to their approbation or their censure. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by withdrawing his amendment.

The original question was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR DIRECTORS.

Mr. *Howorth* rose, and said, that the motion most prominent in this day's proceedings being disposed of, he begged to call to the recollection of the court, the circumstance of his having given notice of a motion for this day, for submitting a resolution to the purport and effect, "That no person holding any office or place of emolument under the crown should be eligible to become a director of the East-India Company." Feeling that this was a matter of considerable delicacy, he could not but be with reluctance that he would take upon him the task of introducing such a proposition. Understanding, however, that the subject was about to be taken under the consideration of a committee, to whom it had been submitted, it was with great satisfaction that he now acquainted the court, that for the present he waved his motion, and should not give the court any trouble upon the subject.

WAR IN NEPAUL.

Mr. *R. Jackson* rose, and said, that his next motion would be one relating in some degree to the resolution which had just passed, namely, for the production of all dispatches from lord Moira from the commencement of the late war, down to the last dispatches received from his lordship upon that subject. Trusting that no opposition would be made to this motion he concluded by moving, "That there be laid before this court copies of all dispatches from earl Moira, from the commencement of the late war in India, to the last dispatches on the subject, except such as are of a private nature."

The *Chairman* requested to know from the hon. and learned gentleman, whether in this motion he meant to include all the dispatches which had been received from India, and sent out in answer thereto upon the subject of the late war?

Mr. *Jackson* said he by no means wished that any dispatches of a private nature should be laid befoee the proprietors. All he desired was the production of such papers as the directors in their discretion thought sufficient to throw ample light upon the subject. It would be sufficient for his purpose if it was generally understood, either as an intimation from the chair, ot by private understanding, that the papers were open to those proprietors who had any inclination to read them.

The *Chairman* wished to know at what time it was the wish of the hon. gentleman that the papers alluded to should be produced?

Mr. *Jackson* said he was persuaded it was the general wish of the court, to fall in with the perfect convenience of the court of directors. He should presume that the papers were already in a state of collation, and might with little inconvenience be submitted at an early season to the inspection of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* then requested to know whether it was the intention of the learned gentleman to propose that these papers be advertised?

Mr. *Jackson* said he had not any intention personally of that sort. He apprehended that his object could be completely attained if free access to them were permitted to those proprietors who had zeal and industry enough upon the subject to come down to the house and read them. He had no objection to say candidly, that he had not the most distant intention of raising any impression on one side or the other; but was merely desirous of having the papers submitted to the judgment and calm consideration of all gentlemen who were desirous of having authentic information upon the important question, respecting the expediency, the policy, and the management of the late war. For his own part he had no intention of making any formal motion upon the subject; nor did he wish to excite any impression upon the minds of gentlemen, as to the merits or de-

merits of the noble lord. He should certainly suspend his final judgment upon this important question, until he had the most ample materials of forming a satisfactory conclusion. But in saying thus much he begged not to be understood as intimating any thing like a censure upon the conduct of the noble lord. On the contrary, the inclination of his present opinion, founded as it was upon what he had already seen, was favourable to that distinguished nobleman. It was his firm belief that lord Moira was highly deserving of every thing that could be said in his praise. All he desired for the present was the means of forming a sound and dispassionate judgment. If, therefore, the court of directors would suffer the papers, to which he alluded, to lie on the table, that would completely answer the end of his motion.

The *Chairman* said, that if the motion was confined merely to the dispatches received *from* lord Moira, as appeared to be the fact, it would exclude materials most important, to the end mentioned by the hon. and learned gentleman, namely, a sound and impartial judgment. It was important that the dispatches sent by the directory *to* lord Moira in answer to his should also be produced; for the latter were the key to the former. He therefore suggested, that the dispatches to which lord Moira's were answers should be included in the motion.

Mr. *Jackson* had no hesitation in saying, that he should be much gratified in complying with the wishes of the hon. Chairman. For his own part, so far from having the slightest wish to exclude the dispatches sent *to* lord Moira from the court of directors, he was much obliged by the suggestion that had fallen from the chair; and with the greatest pleasure he would amend his motion, by adding the words, "and all dispatches from the court of directors in answer thereto."

Mr. *K. Smith* thought there was no occasion for any formal motion upon the subject. In his judgment it would be quite sufficient if the court had an assurance from the chair, that the papers alluded to would be open to the perusal of such members, as thought proper to take the trouble of referring to them, without putting the Company to the enormous expense of printing voluminous documents, which might or might not be read, just as it suited the convenience or taste of those for whom they were printed. The personal convenience of the proprietors would be completely satisfied, if there was a distinct understanding that the papers were within reach of the proprietors, and for all persons desirous of access to them.

THANKS TO LORD MOIRA.

Mr. *P. Moore* wished to know from the hon. Chairman, whether it was the intention of the court of directors to propose a vote of thanks to earl Moira and the army serving in the late war in India.

The *Chairman* said in answer, that it would be premature to answer any question of that nature. No instructions had been given him from the court of directors upon that subject.

NEPAUL WAR.

Mr. *Twiss* wished to know of his hon. and learned friend whether it was his intention to ground any motion of his own upon the dispatches, for which he had moved, after they should be produced and read?

Mr. *R. Jackson* said that with all the respect he felt for his hon. and learned friend he did not think himself called upon to answer his question. But he would answer his learned friend in the way which would be most pleasant to his learned friend, namely, by saying, that he (Mr. J.) was in full expectation that a motion upon this subject would originate with those honourable persons who represented the court of proprietors, as the executive power of the Company. He was in expectation that a debt of gratitude would be paid to lord Moira, and he was sure that when such motion should be made it would call down an echo of plaudits from all quarters of the court. Any motion on his (Mr. J.'s) part certainly should not be a motion adverse to the noble lord.

Mr. *Twiss* said, that it was in anticipation of the answer he had received, that he had troubled his hon. and learned friend with the question; for it did appear to him (Mr. T.) to be the usual course of all bodies of this description, to wait till any matter of a public nature, should be wound up, before it was required of the executive body to produce the grounds upon which the motion could be made. It might be very inconvenient to press the executive body to lay before the general body of proprietors, copies of dispatches upon any given question, until the whole affair to which the circumstance related was adjusted. Indeed it would be a contravention of the duty of the executive power to do any thing of this kind hastily and without much consideration. It was but a proper degree of respect on the part of the proprietors to wait until the executive power were in a condition to [illegible] before them the grounds upon which a motion could fairly be made; and there were many reasons of expediency and discretion which would not justify the directors in laying some of the documents required, open to the inspection of the proprietors at large.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said he was willing to alter his motion to any shape most agreeable to the court; or if his learned friend meant to oppose the motion, he would, to the best of his ability, endeavour to answer his objections; but he must first move it. The motion was, "that there be laid before the court all dispatches

received from earl Moira to the court of directors, from the commencement of the late war, to the last dispatches received from his lordship upon that subject: together with such dispatches as had been sent by the court of directors to his lordship, excepting such as from their nature require secresy.'" The hon. Chairman was pleased to ask him (Mr. J.) whether it was his wish that these papers should be advertised generally, according to the usual course with respect to the Company's dispatches. Where there were dispatches on both sides, he believed it to be the uniform practice to advertise them, when they related to a question necessary to be brought under the consideration of the proprietors. Certainly, he (Mr. J.) was the last person in the court who would press any thing disagreeable to the feelings of the court of directors; but he begged to state that in making this motion, he had not merely the convenience of the proprietors now present, in view, but he looked to the convenience also of those who were absent. He was not desirous however, of carrying his motion farther than the personal convenience of the proprietors seemed to require. If these papers were open to the use of the proprietors, the object of his motion would be answered.

The *Chairman* thought that the court could not be put in possession of the means of forming a complete view of the subject now alluded to, until further dispatches, expected, had arrived from lord Moira; therefore, even supposing that all the dispatches now in the possession of the Company were left open to the view of the court of proprietors, they would not give the court that complete insight necessary to the proper understanding of the subject.

Mr. *Twiss* opposed the motion altogether, and deprecated the idea of calling for papers by *instalments*, when by a little delay, the whole of the papers necessary to the elucidation of the subject, might with propriety and convenience, be laid before the court. It was impossible for the court to form a connected, rational, and sound judgment upon papers produced by piecemeal. Beside the inconvenience and the injury which might arise to the interests of the Company, he thought no good could be derived from the production of papers in an incomplete form. In the House of Commons, the minister was extremely cautious of producing detached papers upon any given subject, pending negociations connected with the public welfare. It was not the practice of that house to require papers *à priori* unless strong grounds were made out. It would be wise for the executive authorities of the Company to imitate that practice upon occasions of the like kind.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* submitted, that the time had now arrived when the court of proprietors had a right to expect the fullest information upon the circumstances and conduct of that war which had now come to a termination. It was competent for them to know whether the terms of peace which had been granted to the enemy were or were not advantageous to the Company. The hon. and learned gentleman's reasoning did not apply to the present case. This was a complete and determined transaction, and the court of directors had it in their power to give every information which the court of proprietors could require. No injury to the public service of the Company would happen from the disclosure of such circumstances as had come to the knowledge of the directors. If the war had been incomplete, or if any negociations were going on between the Company and the enemy, there might then be a just apology for making premature communications, which would be injurious to the common cause. But no such reason could now be urged in opposition to the motion. The proprietors were in a fit state to receive information, and the directors were in a condition to give it. There was no pretence for suggesting that the proprietors would make an ill use of any communication which the directors might think proper to make upon the subject. The hon. gent's. reference to the practice of the House of Commons had no sort of force as it respected the present question; for the hon. and learned gent's. observation applied to cases where it would be imprudent to disclose information touching treaties at the time depending; and no man could doubt the reasonableness of resisting applications for premature information under such circumstances. He hoped and trusted that the directors in complying with what was now required would have no reason to refer it to a concession, by which no injury could possibly be done. It was important the proprietors should know something of the history of that war, which was now brought to a state of conclusion,—that they should know something of the terms of that peace which had been concluded. If the hon. and learned gent. had any well grounded reason for opposition upon this subject, he hoped he would reserve his opposition until some future occasion, when a motion should be made upon the subject; but he confessed he could not understand the reason for opposing a motion, the object of which was to obtain full information upon the subject to which the attention of the court was directed.

The *Chairman* said it had been suggested to him from a respectable quarter that if it were allowed to lay these papers before the proprietors, there would be great difficulty in selecting those which were really important from those which might be considered as immaterial. It was impossible to define the importance of any particular paper. In the desire

however, which the court had of communicating every information in their power to the proprietors, he saw no reason for publishing the contents of these papers to the world. Although it appeared to him to be premature to publish these papers, he at the same time had no objection that they should be exhibited at the house, for the use of such proprietors as chose to read them. To this proposition he had no objection to agree.

The question was then put, and upon the shew of hands it was negatived.

MR. SHERSON AND MR. COOKE.

The *Chairman* now begged to call the attention of the court to what an honorable gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird), in the commencement of this day's business, had referred to, namely, as to what related to Mr. Cooke. If that honorable gentleman had not put any question to the chair in that stage of the proceedings, it was his (the Chairman's) intention to have offered a word upon the present state of that subject. It would be recollected that there was a motion made, that the resolutions regarding that proceeding should be read. Within the last week or ten days some honorable gentlemen enquired if any further papers were in the possession of the court of directors, with regard to that subject. The answer returned was, that there were further papers, but that they were in an incomplete state, in consequence of what had passed between the court of directors and the board of controul. It was true that a communication had been made to the board of controul upon this subject, and he believed the question had undergone consideration before that board, but what the result of their deliberation was, the court of directors were not at present distinctly apprized. This morning, however, just before the sitting of the court, a letter was received from the board of controul, in answer to one written to them by the court of directors upon the subject of Mr. Cooke's affairs. But it was impossible for the court of directors to enter into the consideration of that letter this morning, for there was not time for it before the hour at which he (the Chairman) was obliged to take the chair; but most certainly the court would enter into the subject on an early day, and see what this letter contained: and he (the honourable Chairman) had no objection, for one, to say, that as far as the proceedings had gone upon this subject, they might be open to the inspection of members. At present he was not able to state any thing upon the subject for the information of the court, until the answer alluded to was considered. Probably that communication would afford a satisfactory answer upon the subject. All that the court of directors had to do was, to bring forward the correspondence which had taken place between them and the board of controul. At present the directors were in a state of suspence upon the subject; but, as far as the documents went, as far as they were completed, they were fairly open to the inspection of the hon. member who had mentioned the question, or any other hon. proprietor who might have a desire to see the progress which had been made.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said he was not disposed to exact any information upon the subject, which would tend to embarrass the court of directors. They would, he was sure, feel every wish to further the views entertained by the members of the court of proprietors upon this interesting subject; and he was also sure the directors would recollect that they had communicated to the proprietary the letter which had been sent out to India, containing a paragraph in furtherance of the resolution of this court to reinstate Mr. Sherson in his offices, and to procure his return to the favour of the government of Madras. Subsequent to that time, another part of the same question, he meant the conduct of Mr. Cooke, had been under the consideration of the court; and it would not be forgotten by the honourable Chairman that the reason given for not entering into a resolution at once upon Mr. Cooke's conduct, in April or May last, was, that he (the hon. Chairman) thought it would be premature to form any resolution at that time upon the subject; and the hon. Chairman intimated to the court, that the government of Madras had taken up the subject, and would, no doubt, act upon it, and that he (the hon. Chairman) expected dispatches home by the next ship. In the result, however, it turned out that those expectations were disappointed, for no dispatches had as yet arrived. No man could doubt that it would be highly conducive to the interest of the Company, as far as the administration of justice was concerned, if by the earliest ship that should go out to India, the order for restoring the much injured Mr. Sherson to favour, had been accompanied by an order to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Cooke. It was desirable, therefore, that as little time as possible should be lost in sending out a paragraph to desire that the most strict inquiry should be instituted into the conduct of that gentleman, whose behaviour had been productive of so much misery and ruin to the unhappy gentleman in question. A debt of justice was due to Mr. Sherson, not merely in his complete restitution to favour and to office, but in the punishment of the author of his misfortune. He was glad to find that in the former respect, steps had been taken to do Mr. Sherson justice, but he now collected from the chair, that with respect to the latter object, it was still under the consideration of the court of directors.

and that consequently no paragraph had as yet gone out to India respecting Mr. Cooke. Some discussion it seemed had taken place between the board of controul and the court of directors upon the subject of Mr. Sherson's misfortunes. He hoped and expected, however, that as littte delay as possible would take place in doing ample justice to that gentleman. There was no doubt of the feeling of the board of controul upon this subject;—they would, he was sure, come to this court and support the directory in whatever measure they thought necessary to adopt. In all events he (Mr. K.) most earnestly deprecated every thing like delay, in carrying into effect that which strict justice seemed to require. He hoped every thing would be done for Mr. Sherson in the way of restriction on the one hand, and of justice upon his oppressors on the other. There was only one other observation he had to make, namely, that as the court of directors had been pleased to communicate to the proprietors, the paragraph which had been sent out respecting Mr. Sherson, he hoped the like act of deference would be paid to the feelings and judgment of the court with respect to the paragraph intended to be sent out relative to the proceedings against Mr. Cooke. He hoped the terms of the paragraph would be submitted to their consideration as in the former instance.

The *Chairman* begged to say, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. gent. that with regard to the supposed delay that had taken place as to the proposition of the court's sending out dispatches, respecting Mr. Cooke, he could only observe, that there was no intention on the part of the court of directors, to delay what ought to be done in that gentleman's case a single moment longer than was avoidable. There was more difficulty in coming to a satisfactory judgment upon the subject, than the hon. member seemed to think. So long as the court of directors were acting under that discretionary power, with which they were vested, in order to enable them to discharge their duties properly, they would discharge them according to the best means they had of forming their judgment. After the court of directors took time to consider what opinion they ought to form, as to the terms in which their dispute ought to be framed, it was in the usual course of business, that their dispatch should be submitted to the board of revision. Their dispatch was altered in such a way by the board of revision, that the court of directors could not agree to send it out in that shape; and they thought it necessary to consult the law authorities upon the question. That proceeding, of course, occupied more time; and the result of such reference to the law authorities was the communication of that result to the board of controul. The board had now, as he had already mentioned, returned their opinion, but the court of directors had not had time as yet to consider that opinion. After all these proceedings, he hoped the matter was now arrived at its ultimate stage, when the court of directors could come to a definitive resolution. Most certainly they had no intention of delaying the proceedings to be adopted a single hour longer than necessary. They had already a good deal of trouble and difficulty upon the subject; and however long the delay might seem to some gentlemen, they had an important and responsible duty to discharge, which no circumstances, however apparently pressing, should induce them to wave. The gentlemen who seemed to think that this was a matter of course, might think otherwise, if they knew the difficulties which presented themselves upon the subject. It was impossible at present to say what would be done; but most certainly when the court of directors came to make up the whole account, they would do that which the exercise of their best discretion and consideration should dictate; assuring the court that they had an anxious desire to do what was right, consistently with the regular and approved course of proceeding. The hon. gent. had alluded to what had fallen from him (the hon. Chairman) on a former occasion, in a ministerial capacity, when the court of proprietors passed a resolution respecting Mr. Sherson. Certainly the court of directors had a right to exercise their own discretion as to what should be done in a case of this description. They knew no masters to direct them in the course of their duty, and, in readily obeying the suggestion of the court of proprietors, they were not to be considered as obeying the orders of a superior power, but as doing that which they conceived to be right and proper. It was not the course of business in that court for the proprietors to be permitted to alter the dispatches of the court of directors. There was no order of the court, or bye-law, authorising such a practice. As long as the matter was left to them they would exercise their soundest discretion, and form their resolutions upon the best materials they could obtain; but it was for them, and them only, to determine what ought to be done. He concluded by repeating, that there should be as little delay as possible in coming to a final judgment upon the subject; but he assured the court that any anxiety to press the directors upon the subject, so far from hastening, would delay their determination.

Mr. *Kinnaird* wished to know whether it was to be understood that the proprietors, in this instance, as in the former, would be made acquainted with the paragraph, which the directors intended to send out respecting Mr. Cooke?

The *Chairman*. Certainly.

Mr. *Kinnaird* gave notice that it was probable he should suggest some addition to the paragraph, when it was laid before the court.

The *Chairman* requested that the hon. member would not mistake the matter. No doubt, whatever paragraph the court of directors chose to adopt, would be submitted to the proprietors; but it was to be distinctly understood, that the paragraph whatever it might be, was not subject to alteration by the proprietors. So said the law of the Company, and it must, in this, as in all other instances, be strictly adhered to.

Mr. *Kinnaird* wished to know whether the hon. Chairman meant to say, it was to be understood, that if the board of controul acquiesced in a paragraph sent for their approbation by the court of directors, after that it was not in the power of the court of proprietors to alter that paragraph?

The *Chairman*. The law says, no.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, that it was now his duty to state, in consequence of this communication from the chair, that the only reason why a distinct resolution was not passed on a former occasion, on the subject of Mr. Cooke,—a resolution recommending the court of directors to direct that a suit should be immediately commenced against Mr. Cooke for a conspiracy,—that he should be immediately suspended from his office, and that he should not be continued in the office he held—and that Mr. Sherson should be placed in the situation from which Mr. Cooke should be dismissed; and, finally, that Mr. Cooke should be rendered incapable of holding any office in the Company's service. The only reason (he said) why this resolution was not carried by the court of proprietors, (which they most certainly intended to do), was, that it had been communicated to them by the hon. Chairman, that it would be a premature step, as the directors were in daily expectation of the arrival of dispatches from the Madras government. If it was now to be understood, that the business was to be settled, without referring the matter to the court of proprietors for their consideration and approval, he must, for one, say, that he should call upon the proprietors to pass a resolution, giving directions to the court of directors, in this instance, as in the former, to word their paragraph, with particular orders and directions to the Madras government, "that a suit be immediately commenced against Mr. Cooke, and that he be suspended from his office." This he thought to be his duty, and he hoped the court of directors would attend to this recommendation as in the former case. He had no doubt that when such notice was given on the part of the proprietors, the directors would immediately suspend their paragraph until they had received the directions of the court of proprietors. He therefore now gave notice, that he should request that a court be called for the specific purpose of agreeing to such a requisition,—that when the court should be summoned, he should request the proprietors to take the subject into their consideration; and he had no doubt that the resolution would meet the approbation of the court of directors. He was persuaded that the honourable body would not only follow up the proceedings against Mr. Cooke with the greatest promptitude, but that they would give express and positive directions to the Madras government that he should be forthwith suspended from his employments, and that they would instantly proceed on the other hand, to reward the merits of Mr. Sherson, whilst in the other, they would proceed, by all legal means, to punish the gross misconduct of his oppressor. It was true a compensation had been voted to Mr. Sherson, but that was not a sufficient offering to public justice. It was not enough that Mr. Sherson was proved innocent, but his wrongs ought to be avenged in the prosecution and just punishment of him who had conspired to bring ruin upon his character, and destruction to every thing dear to him in this world. If Mr. Cooke was innocent, it ought to be made manifest by a public trial; so that his conduct might be rescued from the heavy charges which lay at his door; but, if guilty, he ought to be visited with that punishment which his misconduct justly deserved.

Mr. Alderman *Atkins* said, that after what had just dropt from the chair, it was quite clear that no decisive judgment could be formed upon the subject for the present, but he should hope that care would be taken to lose no time in coming to a final decision. It did not appear to him that the mode of proceeding adopted by the court of directors and the board of controul was quite correct. After the feeling manifested by the court of proprietors on a former occasion, and after that feeling was repressed in the way already mentioned, there was something uncandid in the communication now made, that any objection which the proprietors might think proper to suggest to the wording of the paragraph, would be deemed inadmissible; this, he must say, was not quite fair dealing with the proprietors. If this determination should be persisted in, he most certainly should support the recommendation proposed to the directors, for wording their paragraph in such a way as that complete justice should be done. Having so much justice done to Mr. Sherson, as the resolution of the last court had obtained for him, he (Mr. Atkins) for one, thought that in the further pursuit of that object,

it would be well to institute inquiries into the conduct of Mr. Cooke, and if found guilty, that he should be punished; but he hoped that, in carrying that inquiry into effect, no degree of violence or revenge would mark the proceeding. The proprietors had, in his judgment, a right, at least, to call upon the directors to give some pledge, or some declaration, that in their paragraph they would take care that strict justice should be done to both parties; at the same time that they would guard against any undue means of obtaining that object.

Mr. *R. Jackson* submitted, that all the papers upon this subject should be laid before the proprietors, before they were called upon to form any conclusion as to the merits of the question. He contended, that if the proprietors were not permitted to suggest alterations in the paragraph now alluded to, it would be a contravention of the resolution which had been formerly passed respecting Mr. Sherson; and a contravention of what was the understanding upon this subject at that time. If this principle were admitted, the directors might send out their paragraph without the proprietors knowing any thing about the matter. He doubted very much whether the directors had a right to divest the proprietors of this right; but in all events he thought that, upon the score of courtesey, a quality so necessary to the harmony of every public body, the proprietors were entitled to the consideration of the directors.

The *Chairman* said that, without adverting to what might be the opinion of the court of directors in this latter stage of the proceedings, to which he was not authorized to allude, and therefore he could only give his own opinion, if he were to say any thing upon the subject; he had only now to say, that for himself generally he had not the slightest objection to lay all the papers before the court of proprietors for their perusal; those papers would be very much at their service. But he had no conception that what the learned gentleman now stated, with respect to the paragraph founded upon the former resolution, was true in fact. He had no idea that the paragraph adopted in favour of Mr. Sherson, contained in itself an order for the entire suspension of Mr. Cooke; he never understood that such a communication to the government of Madras was then intended to be made; he had not the slightest conception that any intention of that kind was expressed, still less adopted, by the proprietors. He was at a loss to understand how the course now proposed by the directors was a contravention of the former resolution of the proprietors. What was now suggested by the proprietors, seemed to him to go to this extent, that the court of directors had nothing more to do than adopt whatever the proprietors thought proper to suggest; that they must fill up their dispatches just as it pleased their taste or wishes. He would not enter into the merits of the case, nor would he enter into the consideration of what might or might not be the determination of the court of directors; they would exercise their own judgment and discretion, and give their own orders accordingly. He could not conceive what the object of the present discussion was, after the communication he had made, that the court were willing to lay before the proprietors all the papers that were necessary. With respect to the proposition for sending a paragraph out, for the immediate suspension of Mr. Cooke, and putting him upon his trial for conspiracy, he had only to say, that it was not an usual thing for the East-India Company to dismiss their servants from office, without first hearing what they had to say to the charges imputed to them. It was in this spirit that the court of directors forbore to adopt such summary measures as had been suggested.

Mr. *Bosanquet* lamented that any misunderstanding should take place between the court of directors and the proprietors, but justified the conduct pursued by the former.

Mr. *Jackson* explained.

Mr. *Kinnaird* in explanation notified that he should not personally persist in his motion at the next general court, but said it would be open to any other proprietor to bring the question forward.

Mr. *Hume* bore testimony to the excellent qualities of Mr. Sherson, with whom he had served for some years in India.

After some further desultory conversation, and mutual explanation, between the Chairman, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. Kinnaird, and Mr. Dixon, the discussion upon this subject ended without any decisive result.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

Mr. *Hume* said he came down to the court with the intention of moving for papers connected with a subject which was sufficiently notorious, he meant the disturbances at the East-India College; but as he understood that the proper officers were occupied in investigating the conduct of the students, he should not make any motion at present.

The *Chairman* said that all he had to observe was, that whenever the honourable gentleman chose to bring forward any question upon that subject, as it was a question of importance, involving many points of public as well as private interest, he trusted that it would be discussed fully and impartially; and he hoped, if possible, that all considerations, other than those in which the public interest was concerned, would be excluded.

The court then adjourned, *sine die*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. 1, 1815. This day (Sunday) in the College Hall, Tank-square, Calcutta, divine service was performed for the first time, in India, according to the established forms of the church of Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, who delivered an appropriate discourse, and afterward read the charter drawn up by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for regulating the constitution of that branch of the said church now established in India with the sanction of the Hon. Court of Directors.

On the 17th Dec. last, the inhabitants of Chittagong were alarmed by an unwelcome visitor, whose movements were accompanied with melancholy effects. This was a tigress, discovered first among some cattle which were grazing at the mouth of the river. As soon as she was observed, the natives assembled with all speed, and advanced in defence of their cattle. Irritated by this attempt to deprive her of her prey, she sprung furiously on the person that approached nearest to her, and wounded him severely. The immediate attack, however, of the crowd was successful in rescuing the man from her grasp, although not until he had been lacerated so dreadfully that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. On this the tigress, finding herself hemmed in on all sides and without any way of avoiding the multitude except by the river, immediately took to the water, and swam with the flood tide about five miles, closely pursued by the natives in their boats, until she landed under a tree in Mr. M'Rae's dock-yard. Here she laid herself down apparently much fatigued; but, before the people in the yard could get their fire-arms ready she had considerably recovered her strength. Several shot were fired at her, and two of them penetrated her body, one of which lamed her. Rendered desperate by this, she advanced against her new opponents, and singling out a Mr. Earle, an European gentleman in the yard, who was only provided with a cutlass, she sprung upon him before he could make use of his weapon, knocked him down with her forepaw, seized his head in her mouth, bit off a considerable part of the skin of his forehead, and wounded him in several places. After this, she sprung on a native, fractured his skull, and otherwise lacerated him so dreadfully, that the poor fellow died next day. She then entered a thicket of jungle close by, where she was allowed to remain unmolested. As this occurrence took place on a holiday, there were very few men in the yard, else she might have been killed on the spot; yet this may be perhaps regarded as a fortunate circumstance, as greater injury might have been otherwise sustained.

On the morning of the following day, she had got about a mile further from the water-side, and near to the Sepoy's village. Here she was again surrounded by about a thousand natives, when, although she had been much lamed on the preceding day, she sprung furiously on several of them, and wounded one poor woman so dreadfully as to occasion her death. A fortunate shot, however, laid her prostrate, and prevented further injury. On ascertaining her dimensions, she was found to measure eight feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and to have stood about four feet high. Her forefoot above the ancle was thirteen inches in circumference.

Feb. 10. The ship Greyhound, from Madras, brings the distressing intelligence of the total loss of the hon. Company's late ship Bengal, by fire, in the roads of Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon.

23. The official report of the destruction of the hon. Company's ship Bengal, by fire, has been published at this Presidency. The Bengal had on board, in her magazine, at the time of the fire, forty barrels of gunpowder; and the flames spread with such rapidity, that she must have inevitably blown up before the greater part of her crew were removed, but for the fortunate circumstance of the powder being secured in patent copper cases, owing to which the explosion did not take place until after the ship had sunk.—There were many women and children belonging to the invalids from Madras, on board the Bengal: all of whom were sent off before the people finally abandoned her.—Capt. Beatle of the Surrey, was for some time in imminent danger, and had nearly shared the same fate with Capt. Newel;—he was at last obliged to throw himself from one of the anchors into the sea, but was fortunately picked up by a man of war's boat. A gentleman who remained on board until after the females and children had been removed, thus describes his escape:—

"I now prepared to leave the ship, and could not get away for a long time, as no boat would come near us, the guns being shotted, and the fire raging on the gun-deck. At length, with the loss of my shoes and hat, I got into the Bengal's boat, and went under her quarter, to try to scuttle her. There, however, we were even more uncomfortably situated than

on board, as a gun was just staring us in the face, at the distance of about two yards, with the cabin about it, and the gun-carriage itself, on fire. At length, our boat got so full of people, that I jumped into another along-side, and thence into a country canoe, which pushed off from the ship just as the stern exploded, from the saltpetre catching fire in the hold. I had hardly got on board the nearest ship (the Astell) when the masts, yards, sails, &c. of the Bengal, in short the whole ship, was in a blaze; and very soon after she sunk."

BENGAL MARRIAGES, &c.

Marriages.

At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. J. R. Parish, to Miss Emily Clerk.

At Coolbareeah, Jas. Robertson, Esq. to Mrs. E. Phillips.

At Cawnpore, Lieut. M. White, of H. M. 24th dragoons, to Ann, second daughter of Major Milne, of the same regt.

At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. J. W. Ellis, H. M. 66th foot, to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Shepherd, presidency chaplain.

At Cawnpore, Major gen. Need, on the Bombay staff, to the daughter of the late Col. Grant, of H. M. 42d foot.

At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Watson, to Miss Ann Brydie.

Lieut. T. Maddock, 7th N. I. assist. sec. to the Military Board, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Benj. Comberbach, Esq.

Mr. G. A. Sheppard, to Miss Ann Byrne.

W. H. Oakes, Esq. to Miss Fitzgerald.

Mr. J. Calmon, to Miss Mary Ann M'Kay.

Mr. J. R. Kennedy, to Miss Ann Harris.

Mr. W. H. Fleming, to Miss Jane Shobrooke.

Deaths.

Mrs. Saxon, relict of the late G. Saxon, Esq. of Bartaparrah.

At Cawnpore, the infant son of Capt. Ferris, of the Artillery; and at the same place, the lady of Capt. Ferris.

At Barelly, Lieut.-Col. P. Grant, 13th N. I.

On his passage to Cuttack, Rd. Case Cecil, Esq.

MADRAS.

May 2.—The new church on Choultry plain was opened on Sunday morning for the first time; when an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. Vaughan. The building is a beautiful specimen of Ionic architecture. The organ, remarkable for the fineness of its tones. was recently received from England.

The following is an extract of a letter from Goa, the capital of the Portuguese settlement in India, dated the 8th June, in answer to a paragraph which appeared in a Bombay paper, expressing apprehensions that the Inquisition was about to be re-established at that place:—" You must have seen some time ago a remark, in the Bombay Gazette, upon the papers of the holy office of the Inquisition at Goa not having been burnt, agreeably to the orders or desire of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and which was published at the same time; I have now the pleasure of acquainting you, that these documents were committed to the flames on the 25th May; and it may be worthy of notice, that they were of so voluminous a nature as to take three days in consuming them. I am told there were 14 chests of a very large size, full of them, and 37 sacks. It is scarcely possible to describe the general feelings of joy and satisfaction which this event has diffused throughout all classes of society here; for, had the papers in question remained in existence, so long would the people of this settlement have trembled under the dread of its re-establishment, and with every reason, because it was abolished in the year 1774, at which time the papers were not destroyed, and it was afterward re-established; however, they now feel satisfied of its utter extinction. The burning of those papers took place on the very day eight years of the present Viceroy's arrival here, and may be, perhaps, considered a memorable event of the Government of his excellency the Count of Sazedas."

June 27.—Yesterday, at noon, royal salutes were fired from the fort and Chepauk palace, in honour of the success of the British arms, under Major-General Ochterlony, and of the cession of the province of Kumaoon to the British authority.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General gave a grand military dinner on Tuesday to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on his return from the camp; and on Thursday his Excellency gave a party at the Ameer Bang, which was attended by a numerous circle of the rank and beauty of Madras.

His Majesty's ship Tyne sailed on Sunday for Trincomalee, having on board His Majesty's Naval Commissioner of Madras. —The Termagant accompanied the Tyne to get some repairs.

Several changes and promotions are about taking place in the fleet. Capt. Harpur, of the Tyne, has been appointed to the Wellesley, new 74, just finished at Bombay, and daily expected to come round to Madras. Capt. Allen of the Hecate, has been posted into the Tyne: and Lieut. Campbell of the Minden, is to be appointed to command the Hecate. The appointment to the Hesper, vacant by the death of Capt. Biddulph, has not yet been filled up.

Letters from Calcutta mention that considerable sickness prevailed among the troops in Nepaul.—Considerable sickness likewise prevails among the troops recently engaged in the Candian war.

Letters from Bengal mention that the 53d regiment is ordered to proceed to Calcutta immediately; and on its arrival at that Presidency, the 60th regiment is to proceed by water to Dinapore.

July 4.—The whole of His Majesty's ships which were in the roads, with the exception of the Minden, have sailed for their several destinations. The Cornwallis, Leda and Hecate, have sailed on a cruise to the eastward; the Salsette for Trincomalee. His Majesty's sloop Ocean, Capt. Prior, from the Cape, has sailed

with dispatches for Calcutta. Capt. Fitzclarence proceeds in her, to join the staff of the Governor-General. His Majesty's sloop Tyne returned to the roads on Friday from Ceylon. The Ceres, which sailed from Calcutta so long back as the 17th April, and for whose safety apprehensions were entertained, has arrived in the roads.—A meeting of the inhabitants of this presidency was held at the Exchange on Thursday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency and propriety of laying before Parliament, in respectful petitions, the grievances instanced here by the operation of the New Post-Office Act.

The following is a statement of the rates at which bills on Madras and specie sold at the public sale, held at the General Treasury, on the 3d June:—Bills on Madras commenced selling at 73¾, closed selling 73 fanams per pagoda.—Gold star pagoda, 75½ fanams each.

Births.

The lady of Henry Taylor, Esq. commercial resident at Vizagapatam, of a son.
At Tellicherry, the lady of A. Wilson, Esq. of a daughter.
At Calicut, the lady of W. Sheffield, Esq. of a daughter.
At Brodie Castle, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke, of a daughter.
At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Mallandine, 18th regt of a son.
At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Elderton, dep. paymaster and postmaster, of a son.
At Cuddalore, the lady of G. Gowan, Esq. of a daughter.
The lady of J. A. Casamajor, Esq. of a daughter.
At Bangalore, Mrs. Ahmuty, of a still born child.
At St. Thomé, Mrs. Barrett, of a daughter.
At the Presidency, the lady of the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, of a son.
At Jaulna, the lady of Capt. J. H. Collett, 7th light cavalry, of a son.
At Chinglepat, the lady of Baron de Kutzleben, cantonment adj. of Wallajahabad, of a daughter.
The lady of Lieut. Rundall, of a daughter.
At Royapetta, Mrs. Aurora Fermier of a son.
At the Presidency, the lady of C. Maidman, Esq. of a daughter.
The lady of Major Prendergast, military auditor general of a son.
At Poonamallee, the lady of J. W. Martin, Esq. surg. H. M. 17th light dragoons, of a daughter.
At Seringapatam, the lady of J. G. James, Esq. of a son.
At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Major Blair, of Artillery, of a son.

Marriages.

Capt. H. W. Sale, 11th regt. N. I. to Sarah, second daughter of the late L. G. Ford, Esq. of Melcombe Regis.
At Pondicherry, R. Sladen, Esq. to Miss Louise Lestarche.

Deaths.

Mr. Thomas James Gepp.
At Tranquebar, Lieut. F. Wickede, of His Danish Majesty's service.
At Pondicherry, Ann, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Col. Fraser.
In camp at Akowla, Capt. James Hamilton, H. M. 21st foot, and Adam Dow, late Serjeant Major of the Madras Horse Artillery.
At Amee, Caroline, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Gurnell, 2d vet. batt.
At Bellary, Col. G. Martin, commanding the ceded Districts.
At Brodie Castle, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Colebrooke.
At Gooty, Ensign Alex. Macdonald, 15th N. I.
At Arcot, Lieut. Prager, H. M. 25th light dragoons.

BOMBAY.

May 10, 1815.—Advises from the Persian Gulf state, that Mahomed Ali Pacha has completely defeated the Wahabee troops under the command of Faysull, brother to Abdulla Ben Said, the Wahabee Chief. The action took place on the 15th of February; 4,000 of the Wahabees were killed and many prisoners taken, Faysull being nearly numbered among the latter. The town of Turba situated in the Nedjed territory, and only three days' march from Derjah, the Wahabee capital, has surrendered to the Turkish forces, which are rapidly advancing to Deriah, with the determined object of reducing the Wahabee power and placing the Turkish garrisons in all the forts on the western side of the Gulf.

Births.

At Colaba, the lady of Lieut. Morrison, of a daughter.
The lady of Lieut.-Colonel Mignan, of a son.

Marriages.

Capt. J. R. Carnac, to the eldest daughter of the late W. Richards, Esq. of Penglaise, Cardiganshire.
T. Allport, Esq. to Julia, youngest daughter of Murdoch Brown, Esq. of Calicut.
Lieus. J. T. Ellis, 9th regt. to the daughter of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Mignan.

Deaths.

Eliza Eleanor, second daughter of J. Leckin, Esq.
Capt. Thomas Williams, of the country service.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

Penang, Dec. 3, 1814.—Yesterday a session court of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery was opened. We have pleasure in remarking that not more than five bills were presented to the grand jury; one of which has been *ignored*, three found, and one left for examination. It is a pleasing observation, that crime is fast approaching to its goal, and that halcyon days may again visit this once happy isle.

Death.

Mr. A. Bone, printer of the Governm. Gazette.

CEYLON.

Columbo, Jan. 10, 1815.—Yesterday's extra-gazette contained the proclamation issued by his excellency the Governor in Council, announcing the renewal of hostilities with the King of Candy. His excellency intends leaving Columbo this evening for Avisahawelly in the Hewagam Korle, the river of which place forms the boundary-line between the British and the Candian territories. It is from this point that the attack on the forces of the King of Candy will first commence; the enemy under the command of the first adigar, occupying a fortified post at Ruanwelle, a distance of about ten miles from Avisahawally.

12.—A bulletin of the operations of the corps under Major Hook's command, serving in the Candian territories, has reached Columbo. It announces the capture of the fortified post of Ruanwelle, without loss on our side:—

Avisahawelly, 12th Jan. 1815.—On Wednesday the 11th instant, at day-

break, the detachment commanded by Major Hook, crossed the Sittawaka river at this place, and marched to Ruanwelle, without opposition. The enemy had erected several batteries at that place, from one of which a few shots were fired at the detachment on its approach to the higher bank of the Ruanwelle river; which being returned from a one-pounder gun, and the troops immediately fording the river, the Candians retired, and the post was taken possession of without loss on either side. A brass wall-piece, a gingal-gun, and twelve or fifteen prisoners were taken, and a number of articles, thrown away by the enemy in their flight, were found scattered in all directions round the place. One of the prisoners is a Malabar man and a native of Jaffnapatam. The people of the Three Korles, dispirited by the late attacks upon them, were elated to the greatest degree, on seeing the British detachment prepare to march. They were zealous to afford their services, and offered to lead the way, which was accepted; and having received the distinguishing mark of a white band round their arms, Mr. D'Oyly put himself at their head, and led the column; they were the first to cross the river, and enter the deserted battery.

Columbo, May 3. The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent at Candy, dated 28th April:—I shall now give you the particulars of the ceremony of replacing the Sacred Relic* in the principal temple, which took place last Monday.

To give splendour to this event, preparations were made for many days previous. On Sunday, the high-priest left Candy, for the purpose of escorting it in, attended by a numerous body of priests. About one o'clock, it was intimated to Mr. D'Oyly, that the procession was approaching, when he, attended by Mr. Wright and myself, left the palace on foot, and proceeded toward the entrance of the town, to join it. On our arrival, we were met by the high-priest and chiefs, who appeared delighted at this mark of respect to their religion—complimentary congratulations detained the procession for a short period, when it proceeded in the following order:—

Eight large elephants, with white tusks, with rich coverings, accompanied by numerous attendants.
High-priest, supported by two young priests.
One hundred and fifty priests.
A SACRED IMAGE.
Covered with gold brocade, carried in a muncheal, with a canopy over it.
Sixty flags of different colours.
Trumpets and tom-toms.
Dancing girls.
Whips. Adigars. Whips.
Mollygoddie, 1st adigar, attended by numerous chiefs.
Two hundred head-men.
Gingals of the temple.
Tom-toms.
Drums of his Majesty's 3d Ceylon regiment.
Five most beautiful tusked elephants abreast, the centre one carrying
THE SACRED RELIC.
This elephant was highly ornamented, tusks cased in gold; the rest carried attendants, holding silver and gilt umbrellas and fans, &c.
Whips. Adigars. Whips.
Capuwatte, 2d. Adigar, in charge of the Temple, attended by many chiefs, and accompanied by Mr. D'Oyly, Mr. Wright, and myself.
Some hundred head-men and followers.
Six large tusked elephants followed separately next, each carrying a sacred image.
Some hundreds of natives.

Enehleypola, who intimated that his health would not admit of his walking, followed in the rear on horseback, with a numerous body of attendants. The procession extended more than a mile; it reached the palace, in which the principal temple is situated, at four o'clock, but the soothsayer having intimated that the propitious hour had not arrived, the procession again moved round the square opposite the palace. Upon its arrival a salute was fired from the gingals of the temple, which was answered by one from the royal artillery: after this, the Sacred Relic was taken from off the elephant's back by two servants of the temple, whose mouths were covered for the purpose of preventing their breath from contaminating the object of their worship: after this the chiefs, attended by the priests, retired within the temple, Mr. D'Oyly, &c. being also invited to enter, which we did, first taking off our shoes; after a few complimentary words, Mr. D'Oyly intimated, that he wished to make an offering to the temple, in the name of his Excellency the Governor, and would retire to bring it. After a short interval, he returned, and presented as an offering to the temple, a most beautiful musical clock, which was sent out during the government of Gen. Maitland. The burst of applause which continued for some minutes, upon this beautiful work being produced (which so fully showed the superiority of our countrymen as mechanics), proved the high estimation they put upon the present; but when, as if by magic, this little machine was put in motion, the expressions of delight, by both priests and chiefs, exceeded all belief; several other smaller customary offerings were made.

This procession, which was most magnificent, was conducted with the greatest regularity; not the smallest disorder was observable.

The streets through which the procession passed, were strewed with a white composition, as an emblem of purity; the houses in the town were all ornamented with the young plantain trees. The decorations around the temple were most tastefully designed: all the pillars were

† It appears that on one side of every temple of Buddha, there is a little shrine, in the form of a cupola, and standing on a moulded pedestal, in which is pretended to be placed a sacred relic, consisting of a small portion of the bones of the prophet. *Ed.*

covered with cocoa-nuts and various flowers.

The square in front of the palace was very handsomely illuminated at night; and groups of boys, dressed as dancing-girls, were exhibiting in all quarters.

Marriage.

The Hon. J. Rodney to Antoinette Eliz. Reyne.

Deaths.

Major Willerman, dep. quarter-master general.

At Trincomalee, Lieut. Gardiner, H. M. 19th reg.

MAURITIUS.

July 19.—We are in great distress here, in consequence of a contagious malady, raging in Port Louis, and which has deprived us of many English officers of rank and reputation. The mortality of the town for the last month was 150 persons. Some say the disease, resembling in its symptoms the yellow fever of the West Indies, has been introduced from Batavia; but the probable suspicion is, that it has been imported with the numerous slave-vessels, which land, with impunity, at night, close to the port, their unhappy victims from Madagascar and Mosambique, and which Mr. Power, so much to his honour, has laboured to prevent, notwithstanding all the obstacles and persecution that he met with. The Ariel sloop of war, Captain Ross, has arrived here from Cork. She came with orders not to surrender Bourbon; but that island was surrendered on the actual day she left Cork.

CHINA.

Advices from Calcutta of the 23d of March last, state, that at the period of the departure of the ship Success from Whampoo, the intercourse between the supra-cargoes and the Chinese government, which, but a few weeks before had been re-opened on an apparently sure footing, was likely to be again immediately suspended. The cause of the threatened rupture is understood to be a haughty and contemptuous answer to the remonstrance against the conduct of the Viceroy of Canton, which had been forwarded to Pekin by the Secret Committee. The reply of the Emperor is represented as couched "in the most insolent and cutting terms," and abounding in the turgid bombast current in Eastern courts. After asserting that to the bounty and kindness of his Sublime Majesty is entirely owing the privilege enjoyed by the English of residing in the "mansions of the celestial hemisphere," the letter declares, that the English are a litigious and ungrateful race, delighting in broils, and insensible of the blessings showered upon them. Further, that as a return for the valuable articles exported by them, they have introduced into China only articles of luxury, the effect of which has been to corrupt his Majesty's good subjects. In conclusion, he tells the supra-cargoes, that if they are discontented with the mild and paternal protection of the Chinese government, the wisest step they can take is to withdraw themselves from the country.

But little is said, in the letters of the same conveyance, regarding the Chinese markets. There is little demand for opium, which has risen to 13,000 dollars per chest. Jalone cotton is quoted at 12 tale per pecul, and Kuchowra at 11-12.

JAVA.

Batavia, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Java Auxiliary Bible Society was held on Monday morning last, at the rooms of the Literary Society, at Ryswick, the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor presiding; when a translation of part of the New Testament into low Malay dialect was submitted for examination to the directors, as a specimen of the work, which is in great progress.

May 29.—We have had one of the most tremendous eruptions of the mountain Tomboro, that ever perhaps took place in any part of the world; this mountain is situated on the island of Sumbawa, and is distant from Batavia not less than 550 miles. We heard the explosion here distinctly, and had some of the ashes. It was totally dark at Macassar long after the sun was up; and at noon, at Sourabaya, the sun succeeded in enlightening the good folks so far as to allow them to see some yards around; the ashes lay at Macassar, which is 250 miles from Sumbawa, 1 inch and ½ deep. Captain Fenn, of the Dispatch, and Capt. Eatwell, of the Benares, who have visited the island since the eruptions, both declare, that the anchorage is much changed, and that they found the sea for many miles round the island so completely covered with trunks of trees, pumicestone, &c. as materially to impede the progress of the two ships. Captain Eatwell says, he was told that a village of rice was inundated, and had three fathoms water over it. Great numbers of the miserable inhabitants have perished, and others die daily. The crops of paddy (rice) have been utterly destroyed over a great part of the island; so that the situation of the unfortunate survivors will be really pitiable.

Weltvreden, May 30.—A few days since, a dreadful volcanic eruption took place in the island of Sambewa, situated to the eastward, which has been attended with the most destructive consequences. At Sourabaya the atmosphere was in entire darkness for two days, so as to give the appearance of midnight. At this place, which is at a considerable distance, the ashes discharged from the crater fell in heaps. The noise produced by the awful visitation was beyond description, and caused a sensation among the inhabitants peculiarly afflicting. The sea rose

six feet above its ordinary level, almost instantaneously causing the destruction of many vessels and lives. In short, the damage sustained has been exceedingly great; and many, who were in affluence before this dreadful catastrophe took place, are reduced to the greatest distress.

Marriages.

Capt. Nixon, military secretary to the commander of the forces, to Miss Emerson, niece of Major Butler, commanding the artillery at Java.

Deaths.

At Samarang, Lieut.-col. Butler, H. M. 89th foot, dep. adjutant general to the forces in Java.

At Cheribon, Cornet and adj. E. Alexander, of the Hussar corps.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A dispute has arisen between the Governor and the Chief Justice of the colony of New South Wales, which has occasioned a suspension of the judicial business till the matter in question shall be decided by fresh instructions from home. The point at issue is, whether or not convict attorneys, transported to the settlement for their crimes, shall be allowed to practice in the colonial courts. The governor insists upon the affirmative, on behalf of several attorneys so circumstanced, among whom is Crossley, of recent notoriety in London. The chief justice refuses the privilege, on the ground, that neither the dignity nor the purity of British justice would be sustained in such hands; and that, moreover, there were in the settlement, attorneys regularly appointed from home by his Majesty's government, fully competent to the business.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Favourable accounts are received from Otaheite, the supreme government of which, according to national usage, has devolved on the daughter of Poomaree, notwithstanding his being alive and well. The labours of the missionaries, in the education of the inhabitants, are said to be eminently successful; and above 200 persons attend school daily, and are able to read English tolerably well.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Calcutta, June 6, 1815.

Buy.		*Sell.*
9..0	6 per cent loan obligation (disc.)	9..8

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 1, 1815. The London Gazette of the 21st ult. announced, that H. R. H. the Prince Regent had been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Sir D. Ochterlony, Knight Commander of the most hon. military order of the Bath, and major-general in the army in the East-Indies, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

—. Lieut.-general Sir H. Lowe, it is said, will not proceed to St. Helena before Christmas. He will be accompanied by Lieut.-colonel Sir T. Reade, of the 27th regt., who goes to the island as dep. adj. gen. of the troops there. Sir H. will embark in the Phaeton, Capt. Stanfield. Captain Emmett's company of sappers will also embark for St. Helena. They have been doing duty at Portsmouth some time.—The Phaeton will receive her final instructions there.

—. Yesterday, in the sheriff's court, in Bedford-row, Sir G. H. Barlow, late governor of Madras, had damages assessed in his favour to the amount of £2,000 in an action against Major E. P. Barlow, his cousin, for criminal conversation with Lady B. The intercourse had subsisted, to all appearance, for several years, the parties having come from India in the same ship in 1807, and was proved to have taken place also at the country residence of Sir. G. Barlow, near Streatham, in the course of the last autumn. The lady is 45 years old, the husband 52, and Major Barlow 30. Lady Barlow was the mother of a large family, consisting of seven sons, and as many daughters, of whom the eldest has been for some years married to the Hon. Capt. Pellew, son of Lord Exmouth, and the second to a gentleman resident in India.

2. In consequence of the palpable misconduct of the youths at Hertford College, the committee of directors who have the superintendence of the concerns, have come to the resolution of expelling seven of the most refractory from the college for ever, and seven others, less guilty, for a stated period, in the hope that the examples thus made, will prove sufficient to deter others from engaging in such lawless and outrageous proceedings.

4. Since the arrival of the late fleets from India, the captains of Indiamen in general, have found themselves involved in most serious charges of smuggling. The cases of not fewer than 20 ships or captains, have been brought before the Court of Exchequer on account of these contraband transactions. Three cases only have as yet been determined, and two of them are open to appeal; the one relates to the ship Glatton, and the other to the Neptune; both ships at present stand condemned. They are valued at nearly £60,000. The other case decided upon, refers to the captain of the

Henry Addington, who has been exchequered to the amount of £20,000 or upwards. These troubles amongst the Indiamen, as far as our inquiries go, have not originated generally with those who are chiefly interested in the ships, and who will suffer the loss; but in most cases they are petty smuggling transactions, which have been carried on by some inferior officer, passenger, or some of the crew of the ship, unknown to the principals on board. Some of the charges are confined to a few pounds of tea, or one or two pieces of handkerchiefs. To have got at the facts which constitute the whole of the cases, it is believed that a league must have been formed by most of the *qui tam* attorneys *eastward;* for it appears, as fast as the ships arrived in the river, one or more of these beings introduced themselves to the crew, and extracted from them the necessary information to form the ground of action. Upwards of half a million of property is involved in the whole of the transactions.

—. It is reported that the directors of the East-India Company purpose to grant a large sum instead of prize-money, to the forces engaged in the late war with the Nepaulese, in consideration of the valuable provinces added to our Indian empire, by the victorious operations of the late campaign.

5. Captain Denham, of the Redpole, arrived at the Admiralty yesterday morning, with dispatches from Sir G. Cockburn, dated the 22d Oct. the day she left St. Helena. Sir G. Cockburn and his squadron arrived off that island on the 13th of the same month, after a boisterous passage, all safe and well. Buonaparte is to inhabit the house on the top of the hill, called Longwood, the usual residence of the Lieut.-Governor, which is the most pleasant situation on the whole island, and the most central and safe, it being, as it is said, utterly impossible, with common care, that any person can either approach it or depart from it without being seen. All Buonaparte's companions, as well as himself, reached their destination in good health, but there were none of them that did not complain of the length of the voyage.

When His Majesty's ship Redpole left St. Helena on the 22d Oct. there had arrived there about ten days from England his Majesty's ship Ferret, Capt. Sterling; his Majesty's ship Havannah, Capt. Hamilton; and his Majesty's ship Icarus, Capt. Devon. The Lady Carrington East Indiaman, from Bombay, and the Aurora trader, from Bengal, had also arrived at St. Helena, and sailed for England previous to the Redpole.

—. A merchantman, says a German paper, arrived lately at Kiel, in Denmark, which was intended to convey Napoleon to America. A French Captain, who had married the daughter of a miller in Holstein, and after Napoleon's return, served under Clausel, at Bordeaux, resolved to save Buonaparte on board this vessel, while he was at Rochefort. For this purpose he had casks lined with mattrasses, in order to conceal Napoleon, Savary, and Bertrand, in case of need: he had every thing necessary on board. The ship was to sail, as soon as it had got into the open sea, to New York, instead of Kiel, but the plan was baffled by Buonaparte's impatience and surrender. The ship is now at Kick, where the lined casks, &c. are to be seen.

Dec. 6. It is said that although there is no foundation for the reports of the actual and direct recal of the Earl of Moira from the government of India, yet, it is certain, that an official letter has been sent out by the Court of Directors, sanctioned by the Board of Controul, commenting so pointedly on the bad policy of the war against the Nepaulese, that it was very likely to have such an effect on the high-spirited mind of the Noble Lord as to determine him to give in his resignation of his own impulse.

Dec. 7. The Prince Regent has been unanimously re-chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Scotland, an the meeting which was held in Edinburgh, on St. Andrew's day, and the Earl of Fife acting Grand Master for his Royal Highness.

The public will hear with much astonishment, that on Friday se'nnight a portrait of Lord Nelson was carried off from one of the rooms of his monument on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. This was valuable, as having been one of a few executed at his Lordship's expense, and by him made in presents to some of his officers after the battle of Copenhagen. This very portrait is known among such a circle, that exposure of the theft cannot fail, at no distant period, to be accomplished.

—. The Alceste frigate, which has lately been employed as a troop-ship, is to have her complement of men increased to 265, so as to make her again a ship of post rank. Capt. Murray Maxwell is to command her, and she is to be fitted for the purpose of taking out Lord Amherst and a numerous suite, on an embassy to the Emperor of China; and on a similar scale to that of the late Earl Macartney, who went out some years ago in his Majesty's ship Lion, when commanded by the late Sir Erasmus Gower.

8. Further particulars of Buonaparte's arrival at St. Helena, have been communicated in letters from that island to the 22d of October. On the 16th of that month his Majesty's ship Icarus arrived there with the first tidings of Buonaparte's downfall, of his being a second time so strangely saved from punishment, and of his destination to that island as a place of confinement. The inhabitants naturally

were struck with no small degree of surprise. It was of course learnt at the same time, that a very considerable addition would be made to the population of the island by the new garrison, as well as the attendants of the celebrated adventurer, the commissioners to watch him, their suites, &c. Accordingly all was immediately hurry and bustle. Provisions experienced a sudden and enormous rise in price. Eggs, which were before about three shillings a dozen, now advanced to a shilling a piece. Almost every other article of produce rose in the same proportion, and even land itself assumed an increased value of 50 per cent. which is not much to be wondered at, considering the small extent of the island, and the still smaller portion that is fit for cultivation, to feed the increased number of mouths. Upwards of 900 troops arrived out in the squadron under charge of the Northumberland. Agreat bustle took place on the 11th, in making preparations for Buonaparte's reception; eighty of the Company's soldiers were stationed to guard the gates, and orders were immediately issued by the Governor, that no fishing boats were to be out of harbour after four o'clock in the afternoon. On the 15th the fleet arrived; when some persons from the town were allowed to go on board the squadron to dine. It was some days before all was ready for conveying Buonaparte to the house allotted for his reception. — When he landed, he was dressed in a green coat, white waistcoat, light coloured small clothes, white stockings, and cocked hat. The coat was trimmed with gold, and a plain gold epaulette was placed on each shoulder. He held in his hand an elegant telescope, and cast his eyes around him with great eagerness to survey the new objects; possibly not without a hope of noticing some particulars, which might, on a future occasion, assist him to escape. The Company's troops on the island were immediately to be sent to the Cape, to do duty there.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman on board the Northumberland:

"St. Helena, Oct. 19.—The Redpole is just getting under weigh for England, and I send you by her the following particulars:—

"We arrived here on the 16th, after a very long and tedious passage, and landed Napoleon on the 18th. He is now living in the country at a gentleman's house of the name of Belcome, until Longwood is ready for him. His followers are all tired, and heartily regret, I believe, their having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand, who talks pretty good English, exclaimed to me to-day, that the island was a complete desert, 'the birth place of the demon Ennui.' She wants to go back to Europe already, to educate her children.

"I dined four times with Bonaparte, who talked very little at table, and generally addressed himself to the Admiral. He took very little exercise, about two hours during the day, after dinner. He dispatched his dinner in half an hour. General Bertrand and Las Casas are his greatest favourites; the others he seldom held any conversation with. He played at cards every night, either at loo or whist; in the forenoon at chess. He retired early to bed, and rose very late. His spirits are generally bad, and they are not mended since he came here.

"The island is very closely watched; signals between all the posts in the island and the ships; guard-boats and brigs cruize round; so that unless he can fly, it will be impossible for him to escape. No one is allowed to be out of the ships after sun-set, and every ship is ready to slip at the first notice."

—. By letters from on board the Horatio frigate, Capt. Dillon, at Rio Janeiro, we learn that she arrived at that port Sept. 15, and was about to proceed on her voyage to China.

—. The Aurora, a licensed ship, arrived in the river from Bengal, whence she sailed July 17; but the letters by her do not add any thing of moment to the stock of intelligence with which we were exclusively furnished by preceding arrivals. The Lady Carrington, Indiaman, which sailed in company with the Aurora from St. Helena, is daily expected to arrive.

13. Yesterday were received a large mass of Paris papers, to the 10th instant. They present the whole of the proceedings in the case of Ney, commencing on Monday the 4th, and terminating on Wednesday the 6th, when he was found guilty of high treason, and condemned to death. This sentence was carried into execution by shooting him on the succeeding day, the 7th.

Dec. 15.—Calcutta papers to the 15th of June have been received. They contain further particulars of the war with Nepaul. No time appears to be lost in carrying into effect the stipulations of the convention. By the vigilance and assiduity of the British agents under General Ochterlony, all the petty Goorkha garrisons have been withdrawn, and the inhabitants were freed from the yoke of the Nepaul prince, whose administration of affairs in those conquered provinces, being purely military had been long execrated by every class of the original inhabitants. On the 23d of May, the principal part of Gen. Ochterlony's force was halted at Nalagurl; and it was supposed that all the corps would get out of the hilly region in the beginning of June. When the Kajee made his submission to Gen. Ochterlony, at Tynngur, he evinced his gratitude and admiration of the British commander in many compliments, and asserted, that no power but the British could have subdued him. The following is a copy of the

Convention or Agreement entered into between Kajee Umer Sing Thappa and Major General Ochterlony :—

In consideration of the high rank and character of Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, and of the skill, bravery, and fidelity, with which he has defended the country committed to his charge : it is agreed :

1. That Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, with the troops now in Raujgurgh, shall march out, and retain their arms and accoutrements, the colours of their respective corps, two guns, and all private property, which shall be duly respected and preserved, and every attention and delicacy observed in respect to the Zenana of the Kajee, and every person under his authority.

2. In consideration also of the gallant conduct of Kajee Runjoor Sing Thappa, it is agreed, that he shall likewise march out of the fort of Jytuck, with 200 men, who are to retain their arms, colours, and one gun, with the Bharaders (chief officers), and their followers, about 300 more in number, unarmed, with his own and their private property, which shall be respected, and the sanctity of the Zenana preserved.

3. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa and Kajee Runjoor Sing Thappa, with their property and followers, are at liberty to proceed by the route of Thanusur, Hurdoowar, and Nujudabad, to join the troops eastward of the river Surgeo, or by whichever route they determine to proceed to that destination : conveyance shall be provided for the transportation of their property to the confines of the Nepaul territory.

4. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, and Kajee Runjoor Sing Thappa, shall be at liberty to meet wherever they please.

5. All the troops in the service of Nepaul, with the exception of those granted to the personal honour of the Kajees Umer Sing and Runjoor Sing, will be at liberty to enter into the service of the British government, if it is agreeable to themselves, and the British government chuse to accept their services ; and those who are not employed, will be maintained on a specific allowance by the British government till peace is concluded between the two states.

6. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa on his part, agrees to leave the fort of Malown whenever the bearers and other conveyance are prepared for his property.

7. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders for the evacuation and delivery to persons properly authorized, of the forts of Bhylee (Urkee) Soobathoo, Morne, Jytuck, Juggutt Jurgh, Roshun, and all other forts and fortresses now held by the Nepaul troops, between the Jumna and Sultleejee rivers. The garrisons of all which forts, strong holds, &c. shall enjoy their private property unmolested, and the arms and warlike stores in each, shall be left in deposit for the future decision of the right hon. the governor-general, with the exception of such among them as are related to Kajee Umer Sing Thappa, by kindred, about 83 men, who shall be at liberty to retain their arms and accoutrements.

8. Kajee Umer Sing Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders to Kajee Bakhtour Sing for the evacuation of the territory of Ghorwal, to deliver over the forts, &c. in that district to the officers of the British government and to proceed to Nepaul by the Kemaoon route with their garrisons, all public and private property, including warlike stores, accompanied by a Chuprassie, with a pass on the part of the British government.

Separate Article.—Kajee Umer Sing Thappa wishes it to be understood, that he shall give immediate orders for the instant surrender of the distant forts, in the hope that it may lead to an early renewal of the relations of amity, which have subsisted between the two states for these sixty years, and by the advice of Bum Sah and the Bharaders of Kemnoon.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, A.G.G.

16. "We are desired to say that the arrival of a number of cases at Brighton, from France, destined for St. Helena, may have given rise to the report that they were presents to Buonaparte; but these cases, we are now told, are the private property of the Commissioners of the Allied Powers going to St. Helena."

—. The following is given as the list of articles intended as presents for the Emperor of China and his Ministers :

" One large looking-glass and frame, about 16 feet by 9 feet ; one large convex mirror and frame, the mirror three feet in diameter ; several smaller mirrors ; one large glass chandelier, and two sets dessert services of glass ; two large candelabras, and superb services of silver ; one dessert set porcelain, and three porcelain vases ; two sedan chairs ; several pieces finest superfine broad cloth ; several pieces finest velvet ; essences and perfumes ; liquors and preserved fruits ; portraits of their Majesties.—There are at the India-House a collection of coloured and uncoloured engravings ; a case of furs ; some boxes of snuff ; a selection of Bramah's patent locks ; and a case of hand telescopes."

—. A vessel is arrived in the Thames from New South Wales, after the extraordinary short passage of less than five months.

17. This morning, at nine o'clock, in his 70th year, after an illness of some months continuance, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, died, at his house in St. James's-square, the Most Noble Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Baron Fitz-Alan, Multravers, Clun and Oswaldestre, Premier Peer and Chief

of the Noble Family of Howard; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, and Colonel of its Militia; High Steward of the cities of Cloucester and Hereford, and President of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, F.R.S. and F.A.S. &c. &c.—His Grace is succeeded in the Earldom of Surrey, Earl Marshalship, and some other hereditary honours, and principal estates, by Bernard Edward Howard, Esq. of Fornham, in the county of Suffolk.

The late Duke was a descendant in the fourth degree from Charles Howard, the fourth son of Henry Frederic Howard, Earl of Arundel, who lived in the reign of Charles I. Mr. Howard descends in the same degree from Bernard, a younger son of that Earl, who was the great grandson of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded and attainted on account of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Dukedom of Norfolk, and other honours, were restored to the family by the reversal of that attainder in the year 1661.—The new Earl of Surrey is of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

19. The ship Bombay was to come out of dock at Bombay on the 8th July, and would be ready for sea on the 20th of August. The Essex, David Scott, Charles Grant, Marquis Camden, Inglis, and Vansittart, were expected to sail from Bombay for China on the 21st of July.

—. Bombay Papers of the 15th July have been received. The accounts from Calcutta state that since the arrival of Umer Sing, and the conclusion of peace, all the petty Goorkha garrisons have been withdrawn, and the inhabitants are freed from the yoke of the Nepaul princes. Our troops are returning from the hilly country.—Letters from Nathpore state that the whole of the reserve was cantoned at that place on the 4th June. The impression made on Umer Sing and his followers, by the result of the war, is likely to be attended by the most lasting effects.

—. Accounts from New Orleans announce the almost total destruction of the cotton crops, owing to the injury done to the lowlands by a long continued inundation, and to the uplands by the alarming ravages of the rat. The whole produce of the season was not expected to exceed 20,000 bales. In this deplorable state of the cotton-crops, the committee appointed to act for, and in behalf of the cotton manufacturers residing in Providence and its vicinity, had resolved upon a petition to Congress, praying for the prohibition, by law, of the importation of all cotton-goods, &c. the production of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

—. It is understood, that the ministers from the great powers of Europe to the Court of St. Helena, will assemble immediately in London, in order to proceed to the place of their destination in the course of next month, in the same vessel which is to take out the new governor of the establishment, Sir Hudson Lowe and his lady.—The powers that send ministers are Austria, Russia, France, and Prussia.—The wooden edifices for the accommodation of these joint superintendents of the wing-clipped eagle, and for the object of their solicitude, are to be sent out at the same time in frame.

22. Advices from the Hague, dated Dec. 14, state, that the Dutch squadron which sailed on the 29th October for the East-Indies, was off Madeira on the 8th of November, in good condition, when the Texel pilots were landed, it being the first opportunity that had occurred. The squadron continued its voyage for its ulterior destination without stopping.

—. When the Bombay left St. Helena on the 12th November, Buonaparte was in very good health; he took several of the officers of the Bombay by the hand, and conversed with them a long time. He seems to be quite satisfied as to his habitation, but complains much of being so narrowly watched: he is not allowed to ride on horseback without being attended by some of the English officers. There had been no arrivals from England since the landing of Buonaparte on the island.

The ships Lord Eldon, Huddart, and Northumberland, arrived at Madras on the 6th of August. The ships Charles Grant, David Scott, Inglis, Essex, Marquess Camden, and Vansittart, sailed from Bombay to China on the 22d of July; and the General Harris on the 1st of August; also the Rose and Streatham, for the Mauritius, on the 8th of August. The private ships Loujee Family and Moffatt, arrived at Bombay from England the 4th of June.

—. Calcutta Gazettes of the 14th July have been received. They state that the late excessive rains, both in the lower and upper provinces, have been extremely prejudicial to the indigo crops.

The late truce between Holkar and his disorderly army, has already given rise to dire contention and open rebellion. The Hubshee troops are stated to have mutinied, confined their officers, and to have given them during several successive nights a sound bastinado. Part of the Râja's own guard had refused to perform its accustomed duty. Baboo Jee Sindhiu meditated an attack on the fort of Ramnugger. Runjeet Singh has marched considerably to the north of Lahore, and on the 4th of last month entered Wuzeerabad, a city on the east bank of the Chunab. His prisoner, the late King of Cabul, has taken refuge with Ukbar Khan, the Rajah of Rujouree, who had been promised assistance by Ruh Ula Khan, the Rajah of Poonuch, and Zabburdust Khan, of Mu-

liku, in the event of an invasion by the Sikhs. The Rajah of Ouree, a district lying on the southern border of Cashmeer, had incited Runjeet again to attempt the conquest of that delightful country; but the latter appears at present to be entirely bent on reducing to subjection the Nuwab of Buhawulpoor; and to have laid aside all thoughts of undertaking so hazardous an enterprize during the present season.

A tragical incident happened on board one of the Company's row-boats, employed with Capt. Maxfield, in surveying the eastern passage. A tiger swam from the shore, sprung into the boat, and seized an aged man, a native, on board. An European presented his gun at the animal, but it flashed in the pan. A serang seized the animal by the tail, while another native struck him on the head with a hatchet. The blow laid his skull open, notwithstanding which he succeeded in retiring with his prey.

23. The Moira, a country ship from Bengal, arrived yesterday off the Isle of Wight.

—. The sloop Bombay, just arrived from the presidency of that name, spoke, on the passage the Rurich (a Russian vessel on discovery), Capt. Kotzebue, on the 23d Nov. in lat. 6. N. long. 22. W. bound to St. Catherine's.—Spoke the Philippa early in Dec. in lat. 24. N. long. 33. W.

—. Yesterday J. Abdallah and Mumma Serang, two Lascars, were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with being concerned, in a gang of their countrymen, in plundering various jewellers and other shops in the city. A number of persons attended yesterday, and identified the two prisoners, particularly Abdallah, as being most active in the practice of certain tricks, by which he and his companions effected their robberies. Not an article, however, of their plunder, has yet been traced, although the parties are well known to the pawnbrokers about Shadwell, Ratcliff, and that quarter. The prisoner Abdallah, it appeared, had dealt very extensively in those marts, no less than fifty pawnbrokers' duplicates being traced to him. The Lord Mayor said, that notwithstanding the failure of such proof as would enable him to commit the prisoners, he thought the depredations of too serious a nature to discharge them, and trusted, that by the activity of the officers, and the appearance of some individuals who could bring home a charge of felony effectually, upon the next examination, the difficulty would be removed. If, however, they failed in this also, he would take such steps as would secure the public from further depredations on the part of this formidable gang of Lascars, by removing them out of the country. Unfortunately, we had too many thieves of our own.

—. At the Admiralty Sessions, on Tuesday, John Swaine, alias Swinney, was tried for having entered the American service. He served on board the Seringapatam, South-sea whaler, in March 1812, when that vessel was taken in the South Seas by the Essex frigate, Capt. Porter, when the prisoner, contrary to the admonitions of his captain, was enrolled among the crew of the Essex. It being represented that the prisoner was deficient in understanding, the jury recommended him to mercy. Guilty: death.

25. By the Duke of Wellington packet, which arrived yesterday at Brighton from Dieppe, a report was received that M. Lavalette made his escape on Wednesday night last, in his wife's clothes.

Dec. 25. On Saturday the dispatches were finally closed at the India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz:—

Lady Melville, Capt. J. C. Lockner; Marquis of Ely, Capt. J. Dalrymple; Cabalva, Capt. J. Hine; and Cumberland, Capt. T. H. Wilkinson.

Passengers per Cabalva—for Bombay; Mess. G.E. Reade and W. Stubbs, writers.

Per Cumberland—For Bombay; Lieut. J.B. Byers, Mr. J.Whiteside, free mariner.

Per Lady Melville—For Bombay; Miss C. Baynes, Messrs J. Morris, and J. Reid, free mariners.—For Surat; Miss M. Stuart.

Per Marquis of Ely—For Bombay; Mr. W. Frazer, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. B. Shelley, free mariner.

Per Castle Huntly—For Bombay; Capt. and Mrs. Meale, Mrs. Lewis.

Per Marquis Huntley—For Bombay; Messrs. A. Crawford and A. Bell, writers; Major J. P. Dunbar; Lieut. A. Manson.

The Company's ships Lord Melville, Metcalfe, Rose, Atlas, Bridgewater, and Princess Charlotte of Wales were at Madras the 24th July.

The country ship Moira arrived off Portsmouth the 22d instant; she left Bengal 7th July; the Cape, 19th Oct. and St. Helena the 3d November.

26. A private letter from Paris, of the 20th, states that the barriers were shut at eight o'clock on the preceding evening, in consequence of the escape of Lavalette.

—. It is said that Madame Lavalette, after repeated attempts, obtained access to his Majesty to pray for a pardon to her husband. This his Majesty said he could not grant. She then prayed for an order of admission to her husband. This she obtained; and she went in and out frequently, in different dresses, and at different hours. At length her husband made use of one of these dresses, and escaped; nor was his flight discovered for an hour after he had gone out, and left Madame Lavalette in his place, Madame Lavalette remains in prison.

India Knights of the Bath.

The London Gazette of the 8th ult. announces, that H.R.H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint the following Officers, belonging to the service of the East-India Company, to be companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath :—

Lieut.-Col. James Colebrooke *(omitted in the list which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th of September last).*
Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Thompson, 3d nat. inf. Bengal.
Maj. J. Ludlow, 6th nat. inf. Bengal.
Maj. Robert Paton, 5th nat. inf. Bengal.
Maj. Wm. Innis, 19th nat. inf. Bengal.
Maj. Tho. Lowrey, 7th nat. inf. Bengal.

The fees on the admission of Officers as Companions of the Bath are stated in a circular letter from the Herald's College as follows :—

For the escutcheon, or plate of name and style, to be affixed in Westminster Abbey	£3	0	0
For recording the statement of military services in the books appropriated to the Companions	2	16	8
For a copy of the rules and ordinances	1	1	0
	6	17	8

No directions are yet given for the form to be observed when the investiture of the Officers takes place, nor is any time appointed. The medal is gold, enamelled in the shape of a star, similar to that worn by the Knights of the Order previous to the alteration, but with only four points. The extremity of each point has a knob of gold, and between are four gold lions passant, the whole forming an elegant appearance. This insignia will be worn suspended by a broad crimson ribbon, with a gold buckle, from the third button-hole on the left side of the uniform coat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR JANUARY 1816.

ANTIQUITIES.

Inquiry concerning the site of ancient Palibothra conjectured to lie within the limits of the modern district of Bhaugulpoor according to the researches made on the spot in 1811 and 1812, by William Franklin, Major in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, author of a tour in Persia, the history of Shah Aulum, &c. &c. illustrated with three engravings, 4to.

Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral, by John Britton, Esq. 4to. 3l. 3s. Imperial 4to. 5l. 5s. Folio 8l.

BIOGRAPHY.

Walker's Memoirs of Tassoni, 8vo. 15s.

DIVINITY.

Luther's Sermons, 8vo. new ed. 10s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Schlegel's Lectures on the Drama, translated by Black, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

What's a Man of Fashion? a Farce by Reynolds. 2s.

Smiles and Tears, or the Widow's Stratagem, a Comedy by Mrs. C. Kemble, 2s. 6d.

Who's Who? or the Double Imposture, a Farce by Poole, 2s.

HISTORY, &c.

An account of the Kingdom of Caubul, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

History of Persia from the most early Period, to the present time by Colonel Sir John Malcolm, 2 vols. Royal 4to. 8l. 8s. Imperial 4to. 12l. 12s.

Visit to Flanders in July 1815, being chiefly an account of the Field of Waterloo, by James Simpson, Esq. 12mo. 5s.

Considerations on the present Political State of India, embracing observations on the character of Natives, on the civil and criminal Courts, the administration of Justice, the state of Land Tenure, the condition of the Peasantry, &c. &c. by Alexander Fraser Tytler, late Judge in the 24 Pergunnahs Bengal. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Confessions of Capt. Ashe. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Collections for the Relief of the Poor. 8vo. 7s.

An Account of the Abolition of Female Infanticide in Guzerat, with Considerations on the Question of Promoting the Gospel in India. By the Rev. John Cormack, Minister of Stow. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

East-India Register, 1816, 7s. 6d.

Edinburgh Review, No. 56. 6s.

Counsels of a Father, in four Letters of Sir Matthew Hall to his Children. 12mo. 5s.

A Treatise on Domestic Poultry, by B. Moubray, Esq. 12mo. 5s.

Pericles and the Arts in Greece, 8vo. 6s.

Student's Journal, 12mo, half bound, 4s. 6d.

Present from a Young Mistress to her Servant, by Mrs. Taylor, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Narrative of the Events which have taken place in France from the Landing of Buonaparte to the Restoration of Louis XVIII. by Helen Maria Williams, 8vo. 9s. 6d.

NAVIGATION, &c.

Maritime Geography and Statistics, or a Description of the Ocean and its Coasts, Maritime Commerce, Navigation, &c. &c. by J. H. Tuckey, a Commander in the Royal Navy, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 16s.

A Compendium of the Laws and Regulations concerning the Trade with the East-Indies, the duties of Customs and Excise on goods imported, the drawbacks on exportation, &c. by Thomas Thornton, 8vo. 7s.

POETRY.

Occasional Poems and Miscellanies on various subjects, second edition, by Capt. Hall, 12mo. 6s.

Relics of Melodino, a Poem, 8vo. 10s.

TRAVELS, &c.

Travels in France during the years 1814-15, comprising a residence at Paris during the stay of the Allied Armies and at Aix, at the period of the landing of Bonaparte. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Casterton-hall, the lady of the Rev. W. Carns Wilson, of a daughter.—At Blackheath, the lady of Wm. Bart, Esq. of a daughter.—At Prestonfield, the lady of Sir Rt. Dick, Bart. of a son.—The lady of Philip Lake Godsal, Esq. of a daughter.—In Russell-place, the lady of the Rev. Rt. Corry, of a daughter.—The lady of B. Cole, Esq. of Bernard-street, Russell square, of a daughter.—At the house of her father, Mr. Cartwright, of Hull, Mrs. Haigh, widow of the late Capt. John Haigh, (who nobly fell at the battle of Waterloo) of a son.—At Hull, the lady of J. Wm. Hentig, Esq. of a daughter.—At Feltham-hill, the lady of Capt. J. Macfarlane, of a son.—At Brunswick-place, City-road, Mrs. Birch, of a daughter.—Mrs. W. Kew of New Palace-yard, of a son.—At Naples, the lady of his Excellency Wm. A. Court, Esq. the British Minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Brandon, Suffolk, the Rev. W. Bassett, of Acton and Pakenham, to Martha, youngest daughter of J. Brewster, Esq.—The Rev. Claude Carter, Rector of Great Henny, Essex, to Miss Mendham, daughter of the late T. Mendham, Esq. of Islington.—At Allhallows, Barking, Tower-street, L. H. Robinson, Esq. of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Theophila, youngest daughter of G. Hubbard, Esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, and niece to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.—At Long Ashton, Somersetshire, Lieut. J. Andrews Reeve, R.N. to Miss Morrell.—At Ellesmere, Col. H. A. Proctor, 82d reg. to Louisa, eldest daughter of E. Wilson, Esq. of Hackney-road.—Charles Jones, Esq. of Harrow Weald, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Dickins, of Jamaica wharf.—At Twickenham, Mr. A. H. Reed, of Upper Thames-street, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. W. Baker, of Cross Deep, Twickenham.—At Balcarras, C. M. Christie, of Durie, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. R. Lindsay.—At Westbank, the Rev. G. Dickson, minister of Pettmain, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late A. Lockart, Esq.—At St. Gyles, Camberwell, R. Stileman, of Winchelsea, Sussex, Esq. to Sarah Curteis, only daughter of W. Croughton, of Champion-hill, Esq.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, W. A. Culpeper, Esq. of the Island of Barbadoes, to Mrs. Straker, widow of the late T. J. Straker, Esq. and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Valpy.—At St. Dunstan's Stepney, Mr. Kennedy, of Snaresbrook, Essex, to Miss Harriett Shirlep, of Mile End.—At Clapham, the Rev. J. Lonsdale, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Sophia, fifth daughter of J. Bolland, Esq. M. P.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 16th of August last, Henry Home, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Andrews of London.—At St. Michael le Belfrey's, York, J. Priestly, Esq. of Halifax, to Miss Lloyd, only daughter of Col. Lloyd, of Bootham.—At Hereford, Capt. T. Bennett, R. N. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Watkins, of that city.—At Carmarthen, W. R. Howell, Esq. to Mrs. Lloyd, relict of H. Lloyd, Esq.—At Manerdivi Church, near Cardigan, T. Bowen, Esq. to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late W. Williams, Esq. of Trevach.—Mr. P. James, of Lanthewy farm, Monmouthshire, to Miss Coles, of Pencoed farm.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. W. Francis, of Colchester, to Frances, eldest daughter of R. Carrington, Esq. of Chelsea.—At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Mr. Halliday, R. N. to Ann Sarah, younger daughter of the late Capt. G. Bayne, R.N.—At St. Clement's Danes, A. M'Milage, Esq. of Commercial-road, to the widow of the late P. Innes, Esq. of Trecefield, Scotland.—Dr. W. Bowie, to the widow of Capt. Donald M'Nicol, royal Scots.—At St. George's Hanover square, H. Tucker, Esq. to Isabella, fourth daughter of J. Grant, Esq. of Tholey Priory, Essex.—At Great Baddow, in Essex, Mr. Auber of Gower-street, Bedford square, to Mary Jane, fourth daughter of J. Watson Hull, Esq. of Baldow.—At Bedruth, Capt. M. Bennetts, of North Downs Mine, to Elizabeth, third daughter of T. Teague, Esq. of Calstock.—At Fareham, Capt. Chads, R. N. to E. Townshend, eldest daughter of J. Pooke, Esq.—The Rev. H. Plumtre, Rector of Claypole, Lincolnshire, to Miss C. Puget, of Tythegstone, Glamorganshire. — At Fulham church, the Hon. Capt. King, R. N. to Caroline, second daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin.—At Astley, Worcestershire, the Rev. P. Jennings, LL. D. to Jane, daughter of the late C. Johnstone, Esq. of Ludlow, Shropshire.—Capt. G. Dean, of Harwich, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of the late R. White, Esq. of Great Coggeshall, Essex.—At Millbrook, near Southampton, the Rev. E. Nassau Molesworth, grandson of the late Viscount Molesworth, to Harriott, daughter of the late W. M'Kinnon, Esq.—John Sweetland, Esq. late principal Commissary to his Majesty's forces at Gibraltar, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late J. R. Withall, Esq. of Lympstone, Devon.—At Breechhill, Perthshire, D. Henderson, Esq. of the East-India Company's medical service, to Miss Anne Hay, third daughter of C. Hay, Esq. of Breechhill.—At Houghton-le-spring church, near Sunderland, in the county of Durham, the Rev. Sir R. Peat, D.D. one of the Prince Regent's Chaplains, to Miss Smith, of Herrington and Flass-hall, in that county.—Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Col. Johnson, and niece of the lady of the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas.

DEATHS.

In Park-street, Islington, Mrs. Tayler, aged 82, relict of the late Mr. Rd. Tayler, of Lower Grosvenor-street.—Mrs. Johanna Howland, of Haverhill, Suffolk, aged 92.—Mrs. Lindsell, wife of Mr. Lindsell, Bookseller, of Wimpole street.—Sophia Johanna, third daughter of the Rev. T. Blyth, of Knowle, Warwickshire, aged 14.—At Park Stile, near Liverpool, Mrs. Collier.—At Chatham, Mr. E. Barnes, lieut. in the Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 21.—At Brompton, Hugh Cuningham, Esq. aged 21.—At Denton house, near Grantham, Sir W. Earle Welby, Bt. aged 82.—At Monmouth, T. Johnson, Esq. aged 84, the oldest member of that Corporation.—D. Parkhurst, Esq. of Ripple, Worcestershire.—In Tavistock-place, Mr. Benj. Oakley, eldest son of B. Oakley, Esq.—At Pinkney-house, Wilts, Mary, wife of Estcourt Cresswell, Esq.—At Chigwell, Essex, Mr. J. Vickery.—At Brighton, Mrs. Knight, wife of Henry Knight, Esq. of Ham, Surrey.—In the Wandsworth road, Gen. Colin M'Kenzie, late colonel of the 9th royal veteran batt.—Mrs. Surridge, wife of G. Surridge, Esq. of Lambeth.—At Kensington, J. Mason, Esq.—In Berwick, J. Proctor, aged 90.—Mary, only daughter of Thos. Christie, M.D. of Cheltenham.—At Arely, the seat of Lord Valentia, G. Clarke, Esq. of the Park, Bewdley.—At Waltham abbey, Sarah, the wife of W. Mason, Esq.—At Cardiff, W. Taitt, Esq. of Cardiff and Dowlas iron-works, and high sheriff of the county of Glamorgan.—Mr. Jas. Davies, of St. Giles, Cripplegate.—In the 81st year of his age, the Rev. John Rowland, many years one of the masters of the Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury, and 55 years rector of Llangetho, in the county of Cardigan.—At Shrewsbury, W. H. Thornby, Esq.—At St. Mauritius, Major Clason, commanding the Royal Artillery in that Island.—At Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, T. Denham, M.D.—At Sutton, Surrey, H. Smale, Esq.—At Brighton, Packington, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Tomkyns, of that place.—Mr. G. Hampton, of the Strand.—At Ross, Arthur, infant son of the Rev. Canon Underwood.—At Stockwell, Mrs. Rowcroft.—Hugh Hughes, Esq. solicitor, of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.—At Hereford, Mrs. Ann Foley, relict of J. Foley, Esq. late of Calcutta.—At Cardiff, Florentia Mary Ann, only daughter of J. Wood, jun. Esq.—At Brighton, C. Hippuff, Esq. of New Ormond-street, and Birchanger, Essex.—Maj.-Gen. Jones, brother of Robt. Jones, Esq. of Fonmon-castle, Glamorganshire.—At Sanbury, Gen. T. Slaughter Stanwix, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.—Mrs. Ann Jacobs, of Addington-place, Camberwell.—At Glasgow, Anne, second daughter of the Rev. J. Addie, late minister of Kilmarnock.—At Lanark, J. Simpson, Esq. late Provost of that

burgh.—At Falside, near Musselburgh, Mrs. Mary Rennie, relict of the late W. Hog, Esq.—In Charles-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. F. Riddell.—At Malta, T. Fyers, Esq. Deputy Paymaster General to the British forces, and Treasurer to the Government of that island.—At Bristol, J. Peters, Esq. of the Custom-house.—At Clapham, Henry, sixth son of Mr. T. Howell, of Mark-lane.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Eliz. Low Jamieson, wife of Mr. Dav. Low.—At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. J. M'Gregor, late of the Sir William Pultney, East-Indiaman.—At Walworth, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Shackleton, late of Bush-hill, Enfield.—At Liverpool, Anne Currie Cairncross, third daughter of the late A. Cairncross, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.—Eleanor, the wife of J. K. Lodwick, Esq. of North Shoebury, Essex.—Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, of Nassau-street, Middlesex hospital.—Charlotte, the infant daughter of the Rev. Rd. Yates, of Chelsea-college.—At Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, Mrs. C. Allan.—At Penblaith, Herefordshire, Mrs. Prendergast, mother to Capt. Prendergast, of the East India Company's service.—At Bath, W. Gumbleton, Esq.—At Bristol, T. Oliver, Esq. formerly Lieut. Governor of Massachusets, North America.—At Witney, Mr. Elijah Waring, one of the Society of Friends.—At Brixton, Mr. John Faulkner.—J. Dan. Hose, Esq. of Kentish-town.—In Hart street, Bloomsbury, Miles Booty, Esq. of St. Sidwell's, Exeter.—In Bury-street, St. James's, T. Foster, Esq.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

East-India Company's Ships.

For Bombay.

Ship's Names.	*Probable Time of Sailing.*
Cabalva	About 23 Dec.
Lady Melville	Do.
Marquis of Huntly	Do.
Castle Huntly	Do.
Cumberland	Do.
Marquis of Ely	Do.

Private Ships.

For Madras and Bengal.	
Lord Hungerford	From Gravesend 22 Dec.
For Bengal.	
City of Edinburgh	Waiting a Wind at Deal.
Thalia	From Gravesend 18 Dec.
British Army	Waiting a Wind at Deal.
Egfrid	27 Dec.
Indus	5 Jan.
Bengal Merchant	26 Dec.
For Bombay.	
Ellergill	Waiting a Wind at Deal.
For St. Helena.	
Berwick (Transport)	26 Dec.
For the Isle of France.	
Surrey	16 Jan.
Cadmus	From Gravesend 22 Dec.
For the Cape of Good Hope.	
Mary	28 Dec.
Susannah	26 do.
Maria	1 Jan.
For the Isle of France, Madras, and Bengal.	
Emma	26 Dec.
For the Cape and Isle of France.	
Prince of Orange	26 Dec.

LONDON MARKETS.

Cotton.—The export houses purchase small parcels of Cotton, but continue to watch the market earnestly. The sales of last week are between 5 and 600 bales, Orleans at 19d; (exclusive of duty,) Bengals 14d *a* 16d; 10 Surats at 15d; and 40 Bourbon at 2s 6d *a* 3s 3d.—The descriptions taken for export are Bengals and Orleans. Letters received from new Orleans state, that the crops of Cotton had greatly failed.

Sugar.—The market continued without interest till Thursday, when some Muscovades from the novelty attracted attention; they might be termed fair quality St. Lucia; the general price 78s *a* 82s; and, if the sale might be taken as a criterion, the prices may be stated at an increase of 1s *a* 2s; the sales towards the close of the week could however be made at the former currency. It was calculated the accounts of a hurricane at Jamaica would affect the market; if the destruction to the estates bear any proportion to the damage done at sea, it will, no doubt, occasion much alteration. The Cane was in the situation to receive most injury, being a short time previous to the cutting; and should it have extended to the southward of the island, may be of the most serious description.—The deliveries from the Warehouse last week, 2975 casks for home-consumption, 341 exported. There have been few purchases of Foreign Sugars. Probably for some time the Sugars of Martinique and Guadalope will be brought to this market, the late Treaty with France allowing these islands to be retained till the adjustment of the claims against the French Government are settled, a proportion of these Sugars may therefore be expected; but there is such a facility in exporting to other Islands, and such a flattering prospect in shipping to the American markets, that the greater proportion may be sent to the United States.

Coffee.—The sale of Coffee at the India House to-morrow, though limited to about 11,000 bags, yet, in the present depressed state of the market, has the effect of adding to the previous heaviness.

Sale of Drugs at the India House.—(*Privilege*)—5 casks Aloes Succotrina 10s *a* 39s, 20 bags Castor Seed 10s 6d. (*Private-Trade*)—5 casks Aloes Succotrina 30s *a* 101s, 6 can. Aniseed Oil 14d *a* 15d, 89 Bags Cardemoms 3s 2d *a* 3s 5d, 428 bags China Root 33s *a* 41s 6d, 1 chest Rough Camphor 12*l.* 10s, 2 boxes Dragon's Blood 12*l.* *a* 18*l.* 15s, 8 chests Lac Lake, 12d *a* 14d, and 16 chests Lac Dye 1s 3d *a* 2s, 2845 bags Turmeric 34s *a* 35s 6d, 128 Elephant's Teeth, weight 78 cwt. 11*l.* 10s *a* 20*l.* 15s, (*Licensed*)—36 chests 90 bags Cardemoms 3s *a* 4s 6d, 57 flasks Castor Oil 3s 2d *a* 3s 6d, 16 bo. Musk 12s *a* 15s 6d, 71 chests Gum Arabic 70s *a* 96s, a few lots 36s 6d *a* 57s, 33 chests Olibanum 85s *a* 105s, 75 chests Aniseed 113s *a* 117s, 363 chests Shellac 41s *a* 85s, 10 chests Myrrh 8*l.* 15s *a* 95*l.*, 96 bales Senna 13d *a* 16d per lb., a few lots 3d *a* 4d, 162 chests Rough Camphire 12*l.* 15s. *a* 13*l.* 10s, 10 chests Benjamin 16*l.* *a* 24*l.* 10s, 20 chests 4*l.* 1s *a* 8*l.* 7s, and 9 refused; 46 chests Rough Borax 5*l.* 12s *a* 6*l.*, and 12 refined 110s *a* 115s 21 bales Safflower 100s *a* 137s, 67 chests Lac Dye 3s 3d *a* 5s 9d, 1 chest Honey 119s, 1730 bags Turmeric 27s 6d *a* 48s per cwt., 5 tubs Soy 10s 2d *a* 12s per gallon.

Tea.—The sale at the India House has closed: Bohea sold 1s 10d *a* 1s 11d, Congou in Bohea chests 2s 3d *a* 2s 4d, Congous 2s 8d *a* 3s 8d, about 1500 refused; Campoi 4s *a* 4s 6d; Souchong in Private-Trade 3s *a* 4s, Twankay 3s 2d *a* 3s 7d, Hyson-Skin 3s 2d *a* 5s 4d; Hyson 5s 9d *a* 6s; Gunpowder 5s 10d *a* 6s 8d.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1815.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in Downs.
1815. 15 Nov.	6	*Surrey*	819	Rich. Borradaile	Samuel Beadle	William Shirley	John Cornish	George Barton	*Madras & Batavia*	1815. 14 *Sept.*	1815. 20 *Sept.*	1815. 16 *Oct.*
	6	*Europe*	820	William Mellish	John Mills	Robt. John Barton	Charles Clinch	James H. Gaymer				
	3	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	Tho. G. Murray	Donald Mac Leod	John S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Robert Hogg	*Bombay & China*			
	2	*Castle Huntly*	1200	Tho. G. Murray	John Paterson	William Reynolds	Thomas Dunkin	Thomas Baker				
	2	*Lady Melville*	1200	Sir Robt. Wigram	John C. Lochner	Thomas Tapler	J. R. F. Doveton	—		1 *Nov.*	16 *Nov.*	23 *Dec.*
	7	*Marquis of Ely*	1262	Sir Robt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles More	W.H.C. Dalrymple	John Stewart				
	3	*Cabalva*	1200	John Card	John Hine	David Blair	Wm. Atkins Boven	John Hotson				
	7	*Cumberland*	1260	Wm. Borradaile	T. H. Wilkinson	Joseph B. Anstice	William Kennal	Edward Winslow				1816.
	1	*General Hewitt*	894	(*Company's Ship*)	Walter Campbell	—	—	—	*China*			
	1	*Cornwall*	798	George Palmer	J. R. J. Toussaint	Sam. Remmington	Alexander W. Law	Charles Burt	*St. Helena & China*	18 *Nov.*	30 *Nov.*	6 *Jan.*
	1	*Regent*	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	—	—	—	*Madras & China*			
	7	*Wexford*	1271	Sir Robt. Wigram	—	—	—	—				
	1	*Fort William*	1137	William Fairlie	John Innes	—	—	—		16 *Dec.*	30 *Dec.*	5 *Feb.*
	7	*Elphinstone*	1274	Rich. Borradaile	Thomas Haviside	—	—	—				
	7	*Lady Castlereagh*	821	William Hamilton	—	—	—	—	*St. Helena & China*			
	2	*Cambridge*	759	Palmer and Co.	John Freeman	—	—	—		30 *Do.*	1816. 14 *Jan.*	19 *Do.*
	4	*Warren Hastings*	1000	John P. Larkins	Thomas Larkins	—	—	—	*Madras & Bengal*			
	3	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	H. P. Tremenheere	—	—	—		1816. 15 *Jan.*	28 *Do.*	4 *Mar.*
	3	*Marchioness of Ely*	952	Sir Robt. Wigram	Brook Kay	—	—	—				
	1	*Earl of Balcarras*	1117	(*Company's Ship*)	Wm. Donaldson	—	—	—	*China*			
	5	*Surat Castle*	1149	John Innes	Alex. Robertson	—	—	—				
	5	*Scaleby Castle*	1242	William Moffatt	—	—	—	—				
	1	*Windham*	823	Thomas Price	Joseph Andrews	—	—	—				
	7	*March. of Exeter*	820	Richard Pain	Thomas Gilpin	—	—	—				
	7	*Hugh Inglis*	821	Henry Bonham	J. Fairfax	—	—	—		13 *Feb.*	27 *Feb.*	4 *April*
	5	*Phœnix*	818	Robert Williams	John Pyke	—	—	—	*Madras & Bengal*			
	3	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham	T. H. Harris	—	—	—				
	4	*Astell*	820	George Gouch	—	—	—	—	*Ceylon & Bengal*	13 *Mar.*	28 *Mar.*	[illegible] *May*
					Masters.							
	1	*Lord Lyndoch*	589	James Goldie	James Crichton	—	—	—	*St. Helena & China*	1815. 26 *Nov.*	1815. 5 *Dec.*	1816. 6 *Jan.*
	3	*Coldstream*	693	John Dawson	—	—	—	—	*St. Helena & China*	30 *Dec.*	1816. 14 *Jan.*	19 *Feb.*
	1	*Providence*	649	David Ritchie	—	—	—	—				
	7	*Sovereign*	617	John Locke	—	—	—	—	*St. Helena & China*	1816. 15 *Jan.*	28 *Do.*	4 *Mar.*
	1	*Barkworth*	505	Barkworth & Co.	—	—	—	—				
	3	*Larkins*	637	John P. Larkins	—	—	—	—	*Madras & Bengal*	29 *Do.*	7 *Feb.*	13 *Do.*
	7	*Lord Keith*	599	Robert Morris	—	—	—	—				
	1	*Lady Campbell*	681	Innes and Bennett	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*			
	1	*Mangles*	560	Buckles and Co.	—	—	—	—				
	3	*Batavia*	555	Buckles and Co.	—	—	—	—				
	7	*Ann*	508	Reed & Macnamara	—	—	—	—		13 *Mar.*	23 *Mar.*	28 *April*
	1	*Benson*	573	Buckles and Co.	—	—	—	—	*Bombay*			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal ....lb.	[illegible]	5	0	to	0	5	6
Coffee, Java ....cwt.	[illegible]	0	0	—	4	2	0
—— Cheribon	3	12	0	—	3	15	0
—— Bourbon	4	4	0	—	4	5	0
—— Mocha	5	16	0	—	5	18	0
Cotton, Surat........lb.	0	1	3	—	0	1	5
—— Extra fine..........							
—— Bengal	0	1	1	—	0	1	5
—— Bourbon							
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.......cwt.	11	0	0	—	15	0	0
Anniseeds, Star..........	6	10	0	—	7	7	0
Borax, Refined..........	6	6	0	—	6	15	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	5	15	0	—	6	0	0
Camphire unrefined.....	14	10	0	—	16	10	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	4	0	—	0	7	0
—— Ceylon..........							
Cassia Buds.........cwt.	20	0	0	—	21	0	0
—— Lignea..........	18	0	0	—	22	0	0
Castor Oil..........lb.	0	1	3	—	0	4	0
China Root.........cwt.	3	0	0				
Coculus Indicus..........	3	5	0	—	3	10	0
Columbo Root..........	3	5	0	—	3	10	0
Dragon's Blood..........							
Gum Ammoniac, lump..							
—— Arabic..........	3	10	0	—	5	0	0
—— Assafœtida..........	6	0	0	—	22	0	0
—— Benjamin	10	0	0	—	35	0	0
—— Animi..........cwt.	6	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Galbanum..........	28	0	0	—	32	0	0
—— Gambogium	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
—— Myrrh..........	9	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Olibanum..........	6	0	0	—	8	0	0
Lac Lake..........	0	1	3	—	0	1	9
—— Dye..........	0	4	6	—	0	5	9
—— Shell, Block..........	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Shivered	4	10	0	—	11	0	0
—— Stick..........	3	10	0	—	8	0	0
Musk, China.........oz.	0	15	0	—	0	18	0
Nux Vomica.........cwt.	4	15	0				
Oil Cassia.........oz.	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
—— Cinnamon	1	8	0				
—— Cloves..........	0	3	6				
—— Mace..........	0	3	6				
—— Nutmegs	0	3	6				
Opium..........lb.	1	4	0				
Rhubarb	0	6	6	—	0	12	0
Sal Ammoniac ......cwt.	6	0	0				

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Senna..........lb.	0	1	6	to	0	2	0
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.							
—— China							
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts..........	14	0	0				
—— Blue..........	15	15	0				
Indigo, Blue ....lb.	0	10	9	—	0	11	2
—— Blue and Violet..........	0	9	6	—	0	10	6
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	6	—	0	9	3
—— Fine Violet..........	0	8	6	—	0	9	0
—— Good Ditto..........	0	7	9	—	0	8	3
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	3	—	0	7	9
—— Good Ditto..........	0	6	6	—	0	7	0
—— Fine Copper	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
—— Good Ditto	0	6	3	—	0	6	9
—— Ordinary Ditto..........	0	4	6	—	0	5	3
Rice, like Carolina ...cwt.	0	17	0	—	0	18	0
Safflower..........cwt.	7	0	0	—	10	0	0
Sago ....cwt.	2	4	0	—	2	16	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	4	15	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein ......lb.	0	15	1	—	0	18	10
—— Novi	1	0	1	—	1	9	0
—— Ditto White..........							
—— China	1	3	1	—	1	5	9
—— Organzine..........	1	15	0	—	1	19	1
Spices, Cinnamon.......lb.	0	12	3	—	0	13	3
—— Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	3	11
—— — Bourbon..........	0	4	0				
—— Mace..........	0	10	6	—	0	12	0
—— Nutmegs..........	0	7	9				
—— Ginger..........cwt.	8	0	0				
—— Pepper, Company's..	0	0	10				
—— Privilege	0	0	9				
—— White..........	0	1	5	—	0	1	6
Sugar, Yellow.........cwt.	2	16	0	—	2	18	0
—— White	3	3	0	—	3	15	0
—— Brown	2	4	0	—	2	8	0
Tea, Bohea..........lb.	0	1	10				
—— Congou	0	2	3	—	0	3	5
—— Souchong..........	0	3	0	—	0	4	2
—— Campoi	0	3	0	—	0	3	10
—— Twankay	0	3	3	—	0	3	7
—— Pekoe	0	5	9	—	0	6	6
—— Hyson Skin	0	3	4	—	0	4	6
—— Hyson	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder	0	5	10	—	0	6	1
Tortoiseshell	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	13	0	0	—	14	0	0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Monday, 4 *Dec.* 1815.—*Prompt* 8 *March* 1816.

Company's.—Saltpetre, 494 Tons.

Privilege.—Saltpetre, 62 Tons and a quarter—Cassia Lignea, 510 Chests—Cassia Buds, 100 Chests—Sago, 39 Bags—Nutmegs & Mace, 2 Boxes—Rice, 1,860 Bags—Sugar, 2,448 Bags—Ginger, 2,012 Bags.

Private-Trade.—Ginger, 232 Bags.

On Tuesday, 12 *Dec.* 1815.—*Prompt* 15 *March* 1816.

Company's.—Cotton Wool, 2 Bales.

Privilege.—Turmeric, 5,023 Bags—Elephants' Teeth, 128 Bags—Soy, 5 Tubs—Lac Dye, 83 Chests—Shellac, 312 Chests—Gum Arabic, 71 Chests—Do. Benjamin, 10 Cases & 30 Chests—Do. Mastick, 1 Chest—Do. Olibanum, 33 Chests—Do. Myrrh, 10 Chests—Borax, 12 Chests—Tincal, 46 Chests—Cardemoms, 178 Bags & 34 Chests—Safflower, 21 Bales—Lac Lake, 8 Chests—China Root, 6 Tons & 348 Bags—Castor Oil, 33 Chests—Aloes, 5 Casks—Mother-o'-Pearl Counters, 1 Box—Mother-o'-Pearl Spoons, 1 Box—Fishing Lines, 2 Boxes—Anniseed Oil, 3 Boxes—Dragons' Blood, 2 Boxes—Myrabolans, 1 Bag—Sena, 96 Bales—Table Mats, 120 Parcels—Galanga Root, 330 Bags—Musk, 4 Boxes—Cotton Wool, 40 Bales—Cassia Buds, 100 Chests—Cassia Lignea, 510 Chests—Nutmegs, 1 Bag—Mace, 1 Bag—Anniseed, 75 Chests—Camphire, 162 Chests—Honey, 1 Case.

On Wednesday, 20 *Dec.* 1815.—*Prompt* 22 *March* 1816.

Privilege.—Redwood, 5,020 Pieces & 10 Tons—Buffalo Hides, 114—Red Saunders Wood, 2,677 Pieces & 124 Cwt.—Rattans, 12,516 Bundles—Sapan Wood, 169 Cwt.—Tutenague, 4 cwt. 3 qrs 19 lbs.—Tin, 995 Pieces—Munjeet, 1,470 Bundles.—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, 20 Tons—Ground Rattans, 10,000—Pepper, 239 Bags—Assafœtida, 10 Chests—Ebony Wood, 20 Pieces—Coffee, 11,381 Bags—Gum Assafœtida, 20 Chests.

Private-Trade.—Ground Rattans, 10,862—Nutmegs, 5 Chests.

On Tuesday, 23 *Jan.* 1816.—*Prompt* 26 *April following.*

Privilege.—Cassia, 65 Chests—Sago, 794 Bags—Ginger, 533 Bags—Cassia Lignea, 100 Chests—Nutmegs, 4 Casks—Oil Cassia, 1 Box—Soy, 6 Chests.

On Thursday, 25 *Jan.* 1816.—*Prompt* 26 *April following.*

Privilege.—Castor Oil and Turmeric, 24 Boxes—Turmeric, 1,027 Bags—Cajeputa Oil, 1 Case—Gum Arabic, 2 Chests—Do. Animi, 22 Chests—Star Anniseed, 59 Chests—Chillies, 1,200 Bags.

On Tuesday, 6 *Feb.* 1816.—*Prompt* 10 *May following.*

Company's.—Nankeens (7 yards), 174,200 Pieces—Nankeens (5 yards), 68,500 Pieces.

On Friday, 1 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 14 *June following.*

Company's.—Cloves, 200,000 lbs.—Mace, 100,000 lbs.—Nutmegs, 250,000 lbs.—Oil of Cinnamon, 20 Bottles—Oil of Nutmegs, 50 Bottles—Oil of Nutmegs and Mace, 200 Bottles.

On Tuesday, 2 *April* 1816.—*Prompt* 12 *July following.*

Company's.—Cinnamon, 160,000 lbs.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December 1815.

1815.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.	Consols for Account.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
Nov 21	240½	60⅞	62⅛	75⅜	91⅞	15 5/16	16½pr.	—	—	188	6.7p	—	—	—	3.6pr.	—	62¼	—	—
22	240½	60⅞	62¼	75⅝	92	15 5/16	16⅜pr.	—	—	188½	6.7p	—	—	—	3.5p	—	62¼	—	—
23	240½	61	62⅜	75⅞	92	15⅜	16⅝pr.	—	—	189½	6.2p	—	—	—	2.5p	—	62⅜	—	—
24	239½	61	62¼	75⅞	91⅞	15⅜	16½	—	—	—	6p	—	—	—	2.5p	—	63⅛	—	—
25	—	60⅞	62	75¾	91¾	15⅜	16½	59⅜	—	189	6.7p	—	—	—	3 6p	—	63	—	—
27	—	60¾	61⅞	75¾	91¾	15⅜	16⅜	—	—	—	6.7p	—	—	—	3.6p	—	62¾	—	—
28	238¾	60½	61¾	75⅝	91⅜	15¼	15⅜	—	—	—	6.7p	—	—	—	3.6p	—	62⅜	—	89¼
29	237¼	60⅛	61¼	75	91	15¼	15	58	—	—	6.5p	66	—	60⅝	2.5p	—	62¼	—	—
30	—	60	61	75	90¾	15¼	14⅞	—	—	—	5.6p	—	—	—	2.6p	—	62⅛	—	—
Dec. 1	237¼	59⅝	60¾	74¼	90¼	15	14¼	—	—	—	5.3p	64¾	59	—	1.5p	—	61⅝	—	—
2	—	59⅞	—	74⅝	—	15⅛	14⅝	—	—	—	4.3p	—	—	60¼	2.5p	—	62	—	—
4	237	59¾	—	74¾	—	15	14½	—	—	—	4.5p	—	—	—	6 3p	—	61⅞	—	—
5	237	59¾	—	74¾	—	15	14½	—	—	—	4.2p	—	—	—	1.5p	—	61⅞	—	—
6	233½	59⅞	—	—	—	15 1/16	14½pr.	58	—	—	2.3p	—	—	—	pr5p	—	62	—	—
7	—	60	—	—	—	15¼	14⅝pr.	—	2 11/16	—	—	—	—	—	4p.2d	—	62	—	—
8	237	60⅛	—	—	—	15 1/16	14⅞pr.	—	—	—	1.2d	—	—	—	pr5p	—	62	—	—
9	—	59⅞	—	74⅝	—	15 1/16	14⅝pr.	—	—	—	1p.3.1d	—	—	—	2d.4p	—	62	—	—
11	—	59⅞	—	74¾	—	—	14¾pr.	—	—	—	2.1d	—	—	—	2d.3p	—	62	—	—
12	237¼	59¾	—	74⅝	—	15	14¼pr.	—	—	—	1.2d	—	—	—	21.4p	—	61⅞	—	—
13	—	60	—	74⅝	—	15 1/16	14⅝pr.	—	—	—	4.3d	—	—	—	3d.3p	—	62	—	—
14	238	60¼	—	75⅛	—	15⅛	15¼pr.	—	2 11/16	—	2d	—	--	—	pr4d	—	62⅜	—	—
15	238	60⅛	—	74⅞	—	15⅛	14¾pr.	—	—	—	3.2d	—	59⅞	—	4d.1p	—	62⅛	—	—
16	237⅝	60	—	74⅝	—	15 1/16	14½pr.	—	—	—	2.3d	—	—	—	3d.2p	—	62	—	—
18	—	59½	—	74⅜	—	15	13⅞	—	—	—	3.4d	—	—	—	5d.pr.	—	61¾	—	—
19	238¼	59½	—	74¼	—	15	13⅞	—	—	—	4.3d	—	—	—	4d.pr.	—	62¾	—	—
20	238	59¾	—	74¼	—	15	14⅛	—	—	—	2,3d	—	—	—	3d.pr.	—	62	—	—